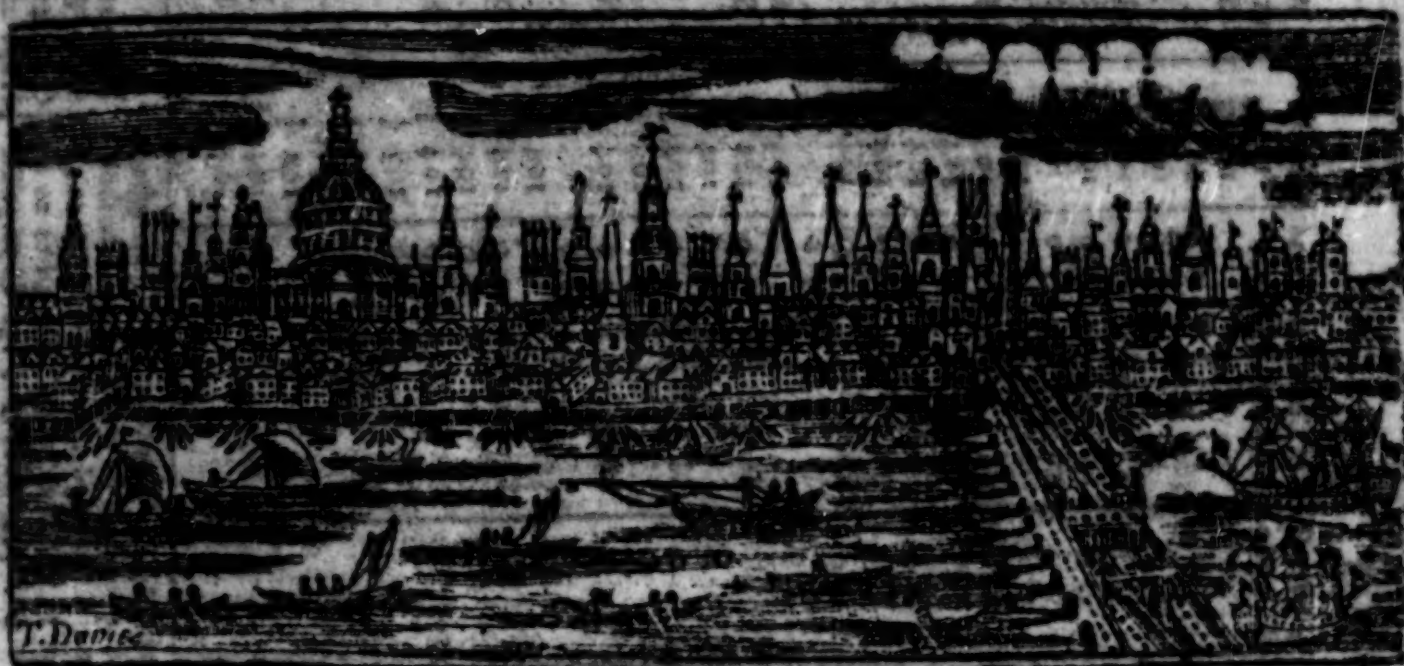


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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WITH

A fine half-length PORTRAIT of his CATHOLICK MAJESTY;
An accurate PLAN of the PASSAGE of the STRAITS of BAHAMA;
And a GENERAL MAP of AFRICA;
CURIOUSLY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Paternoster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732. to this Time, neatly Bound or
stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

Engraved for the London Magazine.

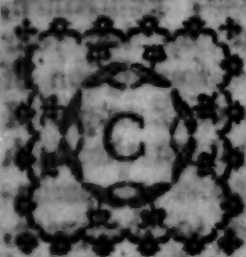


T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1763.

*Anecdotes of the present King of Spain,
with his Portrait curiously engraved.*



HARLES the third, the present king of Spain, is the eldest son of Philip the fifth, late king of Spain, by his second wife, Elizabeth Farnese, niece and heiress of the late duke of Parma, and was born Jan. 30, 1715-16. He took possession of Naples and Sicily (by right of conquest; and they were afterwards confirmed to him by treaty,) in 1734, and was crowned in July 1735. On May 9, 1738, he married Maria Amelia, daughter of Augustus III, the present king of Poland, elector of Saxony, by whom he has had issue six sons and two daughters. Upon the demise of his half-brother Ferdinand, late king of Spain, he succeeded to that throne, Aug. 10, 1759. After declaring his eldest son incapable of succeeding him in the throne of Spain (see our vol. for 1759, p. 581.) and setting Don Ferdinand, his third son, on that of the Two Sicilies, he set out for Spain, landed at Barcelona on Oct. 17, and took possession of his new dominions. On Sept. 17, 1760, his royal consort departed this life, and he is as yet a widower. See more of this monarch by consulting our *GENERAL INDEX*, under the articles *Don Carlos*, *Naples*, *Spain*, *Spaniards*. See also our vols, for 1762, p. 564, 628, 690, 693, 694. 1761, p. 35, 47, 38, 110, 199, [107]—116, 196—200. whence our readers may gather the most authentic accounts of his character and conduct.

*The NORTH BRITON. No. 22.
To the COCOA-TREE.*

Gentlemen,

IT is now so much become the fashion to address you, that common polite-

ness seems to give you a right to a few lines from the North Briton. To you then he calls, *but with no friendly voice*. He feels neither affection nor esteem for you. He equally detests your principles and your practices. He has marked you for many years, factious, seditious, and very near rebellious. For four years only, under the patriot minister, whom you have now deserted, he was witness to your acting on revolution principles; but how little you were in earnest, and how faintly your hearts glowed even then with the generous warmth of liberty, your present conduct bears full evidence. I shall not now attempt your history as a party. That is too large a field for a weekly paper; *longa est historia, longa ambages*. A few of the outlines I will mark; and if they are faithful, and drawn after truth, they will be more bold than regular. I shall confine myself almost entirely to some circumstances, I believe of importance, which are still unnoticed by abler pens; and I will point out a few, though not of your amiable yet of your leading features.

The infinite number of writings you formerly published to recommend passive obedience, non resistance, and indefeasible right, were a disgrace to the free government under which you lived; and your slavish maxims led a former unhappy prince, James the second, to attempt the reducing into practice what you had, for some years, inculcated thro' the nation as the clear right of the crown. You have now rather softened the terms, and you only talk of the independency and prerogative of the crown; but your meaning clearly remains the same. These were the universal doctrines and characteristics of a Tory. All your friends, at your head-quarters in the capital, loudly proclaimed these tenets of slavery, and your favourite country residence at

Oxford echoed them through the nation. They were talked, written, and preached into vogue, by venal, prostitute priests. The judgment and decree of the university of Oxford, passed in the convocation, July 11, 1681, is full of maxims which overturn the first principles of all free government, and of all civil liberty. "That there is a mutual contract, tacit or express, between a prince and his subjects;" That "the sovereignty of England is in the three estates, viz. king, lords, and commons;" That "self-preservation is the fundamental law of nature;" That "there lie no obligations upon Christians to passive obedience, when the prince commands any thing against the laws of our country, &c. &c. &c." These are only a few of the many propositions, which the university of Oxford declared to be false, seditious, and impious, and Rapin says, "The DECREE was presented to the king with great solemnity, and was very graciously received." I appeal to the common sense of mankind, whether the English government is not entirely overturned by these maxims, which only the professed slaves of a Turkish emperor could surely, without blushing, offer to the grand seignior. Bolingbroke says, "That they are as absurd in their nature, as terrible in their consequences, and would shock the common sense of a Samojede or an Hottentot." The university ordered, that in perpetual memory, "These their decrees shall be entered into the registry of convocation, &c." The house of lords in 1710, ordered this decree to be burnt by the common hangman; but I desire to be informed whether it does not remain at Oxford unrepealed.

Many, however, of the considerable Tories concurred in the Revolution which was brought about, against their principles; but they all soon repented of it, and were never hearty friends to king William, though many of them were favoured by him. They continued generally in very ill humour with the government till the latter end of queen Anne's reign, when their machinations against the house of Hanover were manifest to all Europe; and when they betrayed to France almost all the members of the grand alliance. Their particular spleen to the Dutch, to whom this nation was so greatly indebted for the Revolution is remarkable. The following orders were sent to lord privy seal (who

was then the great tool of that faction) for his farther conduct. "You are to stop all instances for procuring the tariff of 1664 to the Dutch: you are to decline absolutely to confer any farther with them upon any matter—and the queen looks upon herself, from their conduct, now to be under no obligation whatever to them." Report from the committee of secrecy, the 9th of June, 1715, p. 12, and afterwards, p. 30. "Mr. St. John writes a long letter to the lord privy seal, and instructs him to lay the entire blame of all that has happened upon the Dutch."

The peace of Utrecht, gentlemen, was infamously patched up by your friends, and has laid the foundation of all the future troubles of Europe. I must, however, own, that on the 24th of April 1744, both houses of parliament presented an address to the queen, to express the just sense which they had of her majesty's goodness to her people, in delivering them by a safe, honourable, and advantageous peace with France and Spain, &c. In the house of commons this resolution passed *namine contradicente*, the friends of liberty having, at this time, agreed to avoid unmeaning divisions, and to reserve themselves for a more favourable exertion of their spirit. Your pens now flourish just as they did at that time. The message to the house of commons on the 8th of May 1713, begins, "As it is the undoubted prerogative of the crown to make peace and war, &c." The last address, presented on the 13th of December 1762, has these words, "although to make peace and war be your majesty's just and undoubted prerogative, &c." In little more than a twelvemonth, another house of commons, *namine contradicente*, impeached lord Oxford and lord Bolingbroke, of high treason, for some of the articles of this very treaty. One of the articles of impeachment against the earl of Oxford, was, "that he had treacherously advised the 9th article of the treaty of commerce with France, and the giving to the French the liberty of fishing, and drying fish on Newfoundland." All Europe laughed at the first resolution, and detested the vile flattery and venality of that parliament. The queen, in her answer, said, "I esteem this address as the united voice of my affectionate and loyal subjects." Notwithstanding this, the lords, in their very first

first address to king George I. say, "they hope to recover the reputation of this kingdom in foreign parts, the loss of which is by no means to be imputed to the nation in general." And the commons declared, "We are sensibly touched not only with the disappointment, but with the reproach brought upon the nation by the unjustifiable conclusion of a war, which was carried on at so vast an expence, and was attended with such unparalleled successes: but as that dishonour cannot in justice be imputed to the whole nation; so we firmly hope and believe that, through your majesty's great wisdom, and the faithful endeavours of your commons, the reputation of these your kingdoms, will, in due time, be vindicated and restored."

What passed, gentlemen, among your friends at Oxford in the beginning of the reign of his majesty's royal grandfather, and how opportunely major general Pepper arrived there, with a considerable body of horse, to your utter confusion, and the ruin of all your rebellious designs, is fresh in our memories. Oxford was then known to be the strong hold of Jacobitism; but I believe, even then, in fear, or in modesty you only called yourselves Tories. After the duke of Ormond was attainted by act of parliament, the superior numbers of your friends in the university, by a great majority, elected his brother, the earl of Arran, their Chancellor, to testify, as the vice-chancellor publicly declared, their obligations to the family of Butler; and to express their gratitude to his grace for his many services to the pretender. To the earl of Arran, lord Westmoreland succeeded; by the strongest of all recommendations to the university; for he was said to be the man in the kingdom most personally obnoxious to our late sovereign. The earl of Westmoreland was succeeded by lord Litchfield; and your party, gentlemen, grew so greatly in favour, that Oxford now gave us chancellors for courtiers, and of her doctors we made chancellors for this remarkable year teemed with the dire omen (which heaven avert!) of the same doctor made chancellor of the Exchequer, and comptroller of the high Borlace club. He at once administered the finances of this kingdom to the purposes of a German war in its full extent and artfully guided the nice constitution-

at boasts of that virtuous, patriot club. Your favours, and those of government, (which he had merited by a long succession of services) were showered down for the first time on the same great object, who had in some degree (*crimine post-rit!*) the confidence of both. I must observe, that the poor old interest expired a little before this time, deserted at least, perhaps betrayed by those he had most confided in. She had indeed, but a little before seen her present Oxford chancellor subscribe a parchment full of wonderful promises to support her; but she had likewise seen his orders to erase his name from it, with an express and very true declaration, that he would not abide by what he had signed.

I am not surprized, gentlemen, at your present virulence against that great person, whom next to king William, every Englishman reveres as his deliverer; and (I appeal to daily observation) almost every Scotchman detests and reviles. Ever since the battle of Culloden (to which his majesty owes his crown) he has been the marked object of your abuse. How much of the admired invective of the celebrated Radcliffe harangue was pointed by your favourite orator of sedition, the factious, pestilent, vain old man, against our great deliverer? Has your present leader caught of you the soul stain of ingratitude to our great friend; and falling on so rank a soil, has he improved it by treachery to his noble and generous benefactor? How near did your orator approach to the very verge of treason, to gain your applause? I well remember your apprehensions at the frequent repetitions of the word *releas*, and your loud applauses, when you found that though the guilt of treason was clearly incurred, yet the orator had contrived to save himself from the penalty of the law. How were you charmed with *Carmina tum melius, cum venerit ipse, canamus*, and many other expressions, totally void of all meaning and wit, but what must arise from their being treason to the constitution of your country? The standard of disaffection was then set up at Oxford, and your midnight orgies were such as every true lover of his country refused to be concerned in. What your wishes were in the time of the last rebellion, is now universally known; and your intrigues with the court of France have been fully unravelled. Deyman, (who died

In Paris soon after the battle of Culloden) the pensioner and agent of the French king, was for ever with you in the Cocoa-Tree; nor will you dare to deny that your negotiations with the court of France became fruitless from this single point; you insisted on the French first landing here, the court of France insisted on your first rising in arms, which your puitroonery kept you from. Had your courage equalled your disposition to rebellion, you had joined your new allies, the Scots, at Derby, and we had delivered our free country from a few more of her base and unnatural sons.

Forgive me, gentlemen, when I recall your attention to the general election in 1754. You then supported Lord Wenman and Sir James Dashwood. Did either of them associate in the time of the most imminent danger to the state, when the pretender was at the head of a considerable body of rebels in the heart of the kingdom? In the rooms of paper you blotted in advertisements, did you ever encourage his majesty king George, or the house of Hanover? Did not this give this nation the strongest suspicion of your loyalty and affection to his family? I blush, when I add, that in this reign you are cherished and trusted.

Yet, gentlemen, I will be far from blending you all in one common mass, as inclined with Jacobitism. I could name some among you, who, though generally situated by caprice, yet I know have had, in their few cool moments of reflection, an aversion to all monarchical government, and have held in perpetual derision the respect and veneration due to kings. All their ill bred and indecent jokes on kissing hands, &c. are well remembered. His majesty's father said to the two most remarkable, when they professed much devotion to his service, "I know you both well, you would indeed make me the greatest scoldholder England ever had." Yet, notwithstanding all their parade of stubborn virtue, we have seen these two men ready to go into all the most odious measures, to run all lengths, and to become very practicable, or rather very pliable; for practicability implies a dexterity in business, which we have never yet seen in them. It is the observation of Swift, "employments in a state are a reward for those who entirely agree with it. For example, a man who, upon all oc-

casions, declared his opinion of a commonwealth to be preferable to a monarchy, would not be a fit man to have employments; let him enjoy his opinion, but not be in a condition of reducing it to practice."

I shall now, gentlemen, only make one farther remark, that while you have been regularly preaching submission, and practising opposition to the crown, the impartial world will conclude that you believe the crown has not hitherto been placed where you may think it ought, and therefore you waited till then to practise your old doctrine of non-resistance a doctrine you have never forgot, to the Hanover family. For my part I have ever been persuaded that the happiness of this government depends on the security of his majesty's undoubted title founded on those principles which established the glorious revolution, and I hope will ever warm the breast of every Englishman.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
The NORTH BRITON.

AN ENIGMA,

To the Ladies.

TO you, fair maidens, I address,
Sent to adorn your life;
And she who first my name can guess,
Shall first be made a wife.
From the dark womb of mother earth,
To mortal aid I come;
But ere I can receive my birth,
I many shapes assume.
Passive my nature, yet I'm made
As active as the roe;
And oftentimes with equal speed,
Thro' flow'ry lawns I go.
When wicked men their wealth consume
And leave their children poor;
To me their daughters often come,
And I increase their store.
The women of the wiser kind,
Did never yet refuse me;
And yet I never once cou'd find,
That maids of honour use me.
The lilly hand, the brilliant eye,
Can charm without my aid;
Beauty may prompt the lover's sigh,
And celebrate the maid.

But let th' enchanting nymph be told,
Unless I grace her life;
She must have wond'rous store of gold,
Or make a wretched wife.

Altho' I never hope for rest,
With christians I go forth;
And while they worship towards the east,
I prostrate to the north.

If you suspect hypocrisy,
Or think me insincere;
Produce the zealot, who like me,
Can tremble and adhere.

Theatrical Squabble.

ON Tuesday, Jan. 15, a printed paper was industriously dispersed in the taverns, coffee-houses, &c. complaining of the managers of the theatres refusing admittance, at the end of the third act of a play, for half price: And at Drury-lane theatre, in the evening, upon drawing up of the curtain, when Messrs O'Brien and Holland began the play, they were interrupted; upon which Mr. Garrick came on the stage, and attempted to speak; but an uproar immediately began; and the ladies withdrawing, the benches were torn up, the glass luitres were broke and thrown on the stage, and a total confusion ensued, which prevented the play from going on; and about nine the house was cleared, the money being returned.

At Covent Garden theatre, redress being demanded, it was readily promised; upon which the performers were permitted to proceed.

On Wednesday morning the following address to the public appeared in the Public Advertiser.

"THE Managers of Drury-Lane theatre, having been suddenly called upon, last night, to answer the charge of an innovation in regard to their prices, Mr. Garrick acquainted the audience, 'That he was not conscious that the managers had done any thing in this respect, in which they were not fully authorized by the established usage of the theatre; and that, if there had been the slightest innovation, it should be rectified.'—And this unexpected complaint being grounded on the assertions contained in a printed paper, which had been, the same day, industriously circulated in coffee-houses, and distributed through every part of the theatre, Mr. Garrick promif-

ed to publish a full answer to the charges contained in that paper; but the clamour still continuing, the performance of the play was entirely prevented. The managers, therefore, find themselves under the necessity of informing the public, that a full and satisfactory answer will be published accordingly. And it is hoped that they will, with their usual candour, suspend their judgment on this occasion till the appearance of such answer; which will be in a few days."

On the 26th, when the third musick began at Drury-lane, the audience insisted on Britons Strike Home, and the Roast-beef of Old-England; which were played accordingly. Mr. Holland coming in, to speak the prologue to *Elvira*, he was hissed off. Mr. Garrick immediately came on, but could not obtain a hearing. After a confused uproar which lasted some time, during which he remained on the stage in a state of mind that may be more easily conceived than expressed, a hundred voices calling out, Hear him, Hear him, while as many others called out, Hear the Pit; he was asked from the Pit, Whether he would answer the question that should be put to him? He respectfully said, he would. The following question was then put, "Will you, or will you not, give admittance for half price, after the third act, except during the first winter of a new pantomime?" Mr. Garrick wanted to explain the reasons of his conduct in asking full prices during the first run of a new play; but could not obtain leave: He was desired to give an explicit answer, Yes, or No. After again attempting to speak to explain his conduct; he called out in some agony, not without a mixture of indignation, we may suppose, at the uncandid treatment he had received, Yes: and the audience expressed their triumph in the manner they usually express their applause. Mr. Ackman, an actor, who had incurred some displeasure on the preceding night, was next called upon to make an acknowledgment; which he did.

Mr. Moody, another actor, was then called for; but not being rightly understood on account of the noise, he was supposed to be refractory; and the audience insisting on his going on one knee, he went off, and Mr. Garrick was obliged to come in and promise that while Mr. Moody laboured under the displeasure of the

the audience, he should not appear on the stage.

Whether the Managers of Drury-Lane theatre will still think themselves obliged to publish an answer to the printed paper, remains to be seen.

A List of Fairs held in the Month of February, in England and Wales, fixed and moveable.

1. READING

2. St. Blazey, Evesham, Farringdon, Lifton, Lyme, King's Lynn, Poulton, Rudland, Saltash, Wyndham

3. Bale, Bath, Bromley, Dereham, Ermington

5. Llannerchymead

7. Chappel St. Silin, Howey

9. Llandaff

11. Llandysell

12. Dorchester (Dorsetshire)

13. Ashborne, Beaconsfield, Beaumaris, Biggleswade, Budworth, Camrass, Cardigan, Devizes, Godalming, Hambledon, East-Looe, Leominster, Maidstone, Mold, Northallerton

14. Biddeford, Brandon, Flint, Frampton, Headon, Slaidburn, Tutbury

18. Long-Preston

19. Weldon

20. Bingham, Northampton

21. Bingham

22. Bury (Lancashire)

24. Cambron, Eglwysfach, Frome, Henly, (Oxon.) Ireby, Pocklington, Stoke, (Suffolk), Walsall

25. Ashbristle, Burnham, (Bucks), Carnarvon, Feversham, Llanerillo, Llanfechell, Matlock, Oundle, Plympton

26 Adwalton

28 Chesterfield

Moveable Fairs in February.

Wednesday before the 2d, at Leek

Tuesday after the 2d, at Hereford

Saturday after the 2d, at Pontefract

Tuesday before the 5th, at Higham Ferris

Second Tuesday, at Chirk

Second Friday, at Leybourn

Tuesday before the 13th, at Stamford

Thursday before the 13th, at Chapel-in-le-Firth

Saturday after the 13th, at South-Moulton

Thursday before the 14th, at Beverley

Tuesday before the 15th, at Egton
Wednesday after the 14th, at Baldock
Wednesday after the 15th, at Brackley
Last Thursday at Chelster, Teignmouth
Last Friday, at Ruabon

Method to discover Alum in Bread.

MIX chalk with aqua-fortis; pour them upon the water in which the suspected bread has been infused, and well soaked; if there be any aluminous acid it will appear evidently soon after the mixture, by a gypseous, or chalky concretion, forming a hard mass at the bottom of the vessel.

Brief Account of AFRICA, with a MAP of that Quarter of the World.

AFRICA is a peninsula joined, by the narrow isthmus of Suez, to Asia. It is situated between 37° of North and 35° of South latitude, and between 10° of West, and 15° of East longitude, and is 4300 miles long from North to South, and 4200 miles broad from East to West. It is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean sea; by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea and the Eastern ocean on the East; by the Southern ocean on the South; and by the Atlantick ocean on the West. It is generally divided into the following regions, viz. Egypt; Abyssinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, and Nubia; the coast of Anian and Zanzibar; Lower Ethiopia, comprehending Monocemugi, Monomotapa and Caffraria; Congo, Angola and Guinea; Negroland; Zaara or the Desert; Biledulgerid; Morocco, and Barbary.

On the following accounts it is but thinly inhabited, in comparison of Europe and Asia, viz. The insupportable heats, want of water in many provinces; sands, wild beasts and serpents; for Africa produces more animals and reptiles than any other part of the world.

The air is more temperate under and about the Equator, than under and about the Tropicks. The manners and customs of the inhabitants of the several countries in this part of the world, the nature of the soil and climate, may be seen by consulting our GEN. INDEX, under the articles, *Africa, Africans,*







IV Hours East from London

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3. 1761, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix, for 1762, p. 681.

DEC. 14. There was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the sundry persons, whose names were thereunto subscribed, exercising the business of a victualler, within the city and liberty of Westminster, and parts adjacent; and also a petition of the several persons, whose names were subscribed, exercising the business of a victualler, within the city of London, taking notice of the acts passed 1760, 1761, for laying additional duties on malt and beer; and representing to the house, the hardships which, they alledged, they laboured under, in consequence thereof, by the brewers having raised the price to the petitioners, and by the impracticability of the petitioners raising it to the consumers, from the menaces of the populace, and threats of prosecutions at law; and alledging that, from those and other hardships, many of the petitioners had then already been obliged to leave off their business, and others, unless relieved, must unavoidably do the same, to the ruin of themselves and families, and to the great detriment of the revenue; and therefore praying the house, to take the premisses into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such relief, as to the house shall seem meet.

These petitions were then only ordered to lie upon the table; and on the 18th there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several victuallers, whose names were thereunto subscribed, residing within the county of Middlesex, and city of Westminster; which petition was of the same tenor with the two former; and it being now considered as a matter of great consequence to the revenue, as well as the petitioners, therefore it was ordered, that this petition should be referred to a committee of the whole house, and resolved that the house would, on the 25th of January then next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said petition; presently after which there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of much the same nature, from Jan. 1763.

the subscribing victuallers of Southwark, Deptford, Greenwich, and parts adjacent; this petition, as also the said two first petitions were referred to the said committee; and, on the 22d of January, there was presented to the house and read, a petition to the same effect, from the subscribing victuallers and alehouse keepers of the city and county of Norwich, which was likewise referred to the same committee; and a great number of persons were ordered to attend the same on the Monday following, being the 25th; on which day several more persons were ordered to attend, and the order was put off till the Wednesday following.

On the intervening Tuesday there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the common brewers within the city and county of Norwich, whose names were thereunto subscribed, setting forth, that from the additional duty of 3s. on every barrel of beer in 1761, the petitioners were compelled to advance the price thereof to the victuallers and alehouse keepers, who, from the violent opposition of the populace, accompanied with threats and menaces, had not been able to retail the same to the consumer at a proportionable advancement; and representing to the house, that in consequence thereof, the brewery in the said city and county was greatly decreased, and the victuallers and alehouse keepers greatly distressed; and therefore praying the house, to take the premisses into consideration, and to grant such relief, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was likewise referred to the same committee; and, next day, the house resolved itself into the same, when, after Mr. Speaker had resumed the chair, Mr. alderman Dickinson reported, that they had come to several resolutions, which they directed him to report when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and the

resolutions of the committee being read at the table, were as followeth, viz.

That it is the opinion of this committee,

1st. That no brewer, innkeeper, victualler, or other retailer of strong beer or ale, shall be liable to be sued, impleaded, or molested, by indictment, information, popular action, or otherwise, for advancing, or having advanced, the price of strong beer or ale, any law, or statute, to the contrary notwithstanding.

2d. That no common, or other brewer, innkeeper, victualler, or retailer of beer and ale, shall be allowed to mix any strong beer, ale, or worts, with any small beer, ale, or worts, after the gauge thereof shall have been taken by an officer of excise.

The first of these resolutions being read a second time was agreed to by the house; and the second resolution being read a second time, was amended by leaving out the word, ale, where printed in italicks, and then agreed to by the house.

Upon these two resolutions a bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in by Mr. alderman Dickinson, Mr. Cooke, general Cornwallis, the lord Pulteney, Mr. alderman Harley, and Mr. Secretary at War; and then after reading the clause in the act made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his majesty, an additional duty upon strong beer and ale, &c.* whereby certain provisions formerly enacted, with respect to the exportation of spirituous liquors, were extended to the exportation of strong beer and ale, it was ordered to be an instruction to the said gentlemen, that they do make provision in the said bill, for repealing the said clause.

Now as many of your readers may not lately have perused the abovementioned acts of 1760 and 1761, I shall observe, that by the act of 1760 an additional tax of 3d. per bushel upon all malt made in England, and 1d. upon all malt made in Scotland, was imposed, and as it was made a fund for borrowing money, it was made perpetual: That is to say, the tax must continue to be paid, until repealed by a new act of parliament, and he must be a patriot king, indeed, that will give the royal assent to an act of this kind. Although our brewers were, by this new malt tax,

loaded with a new expence of at least 1s. per barrel upon all the beer and ale they brewed for home sale, yet as malt then sold pretty cheap, I did not hear that they raised the price of their beer to the retailer. But by the said act of 1761, a new excise of no less than 3s. per barrel was laid upon all strong beer and ale brewed for home sale in England, and a proportionable excise upon all strong beer and ale brewed for sale in Scotland. This was a new charge too heavy for the brewers to bear by themselves alone; therefore they were obliged to raise the price of beer and ale to the retailer; and they now took care to atone for their former neglect; for they raised their common porter, as I have been told, 5s. per barrel above what they usually before sold it for to the retailer.

Upon this most of our considerable innholders, victuallers, and alehouse keepers, resolved to raise the price of strong beer to the consumers, from 3d to 3 1/4d. per quart; and if the brewers had joined with them, by refusing to furnish a fresh stock to those little alehouses, that continued to sell strong beer at 3d per quart, they might at last have been able to compel a general compliance with their resolution, without any new law; but as a halfpenny advance, in the price of a pot of beer, was sensibly felt by the poor, it raised such a general discontent, that the masters of those houses, where this advance was insisted on, were in danger of being insulted, and some of them, perhaps, murdered, by a riotous mob: and what was still more to be feared, it was found that they might be prosecuted upon an old statute, then standing unrepealed, to wit, that of 1 James, I. chap. 9, whereby it is enacted, that no innkeeper, victualler, or alehouse keeper, shall sell less than a full ale quart of the best ale or beer for one penny, in pain of 20s. and a proof by two witnesses upon oath, before one justice is declared to be sufficient conviction. This statute has never yet been repealed, nor is there any clause in any of our excise laws now in force, so far as I can find, for preventing prosecutions upon this statute, which is the more surprising, as there was such a clause in the act 1 W. and M. sess. 1 chap. 24. it being therein expressly enacted, that no retailer of beer or ale shall, during the continuance of this act, or of the duties hereby imposed, be impleaded for uttering

uttering beer, or ale, at any higher price, than the price heretofore appointed.

But as that act, and the duties thereby imposed, expired at the end of three years from 24th July, 1689, every such retailer of beer and ale now remains liable to be prosecuted upon the said statute of James I. It is true he might plead his having a right, from some words in the 5th clause of act 12 Charles II. chap. 23d, to take all the excises that were by law paid upon the beer he sells, or the malt of which it was made, as well as the appointed price of the beer, as all the excises upon malt or beer have been imposed since that law of James I. was made. But on this account he could not charge above an additional penny *per* quart, as all the excises now paid upon a barrel of beer of thirty-six gallons, and upon the malt and hops used in brewing it, do not amount to 12s. *per* barrel; supposing that the brewer draws but one barrel of strong beer from four bushels of malt; so that a retailer could not even at this time charge above 1d. *per* quart for strong beer, without incurring the penalty of the said act of James I; but as 1d. *per* quart, amounts to no more than 1l. 4s. *per* barrel; and as the original cost of a barrel of strong beer now amounts to 20s. when malt is at 16s. *per* quarter, 4s. *per* barrel would be by much too small a profit, to be divided between the brewer and retailer, considering that both must be at a great expence, run many risks, and often lie a long time out of their money.

For these reasons a new law became necessary, not only to protect the retailers of strong beer from riots, but also to prevent prosecutions; which was the cause, and it was a just cause for the parliament's taking this affair, as soon as possible into their consideration, and for their agreeing to the first of the two resolutions above-mentioned. As to the 2d resolution, the reason for it is, upon the face of it, apparent; and beside the instruction already mentioned, a motion was made, and an instruction ordered, on the 12th of February, to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the said bill, that they do make provision in the said bill, for more effectually preventing the relanding in Great-Britain any strong beer, ale, cyder, and mum, which shall

have been shipped for exportation as merchandize; and, on the 15th, it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the said gentlemen, that they do make provision in the said bill, for the more effectually preventing the mixing of strong beer, ale, or worts, with water, after the gauge of such strong beer, ale, or worts, shall have been taken by the officer of excise.

These instructions being all complied with, the bill was, on the 18th, presented to the house by Mr. alderman Dickinson, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 24th of March, being now intitled, An act to prevent vexatious proceedings against brewers, victualers, and others, with respect to the prices of beer and ale; for better securing the revenue upon strong beer and ale, by preventing fraudulent mixing thereof; to repeal so much of an act made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, as extends certain provisions relative to the exportation of spirituous liquors, to the exportation of strong beer and ale; and for the more effectual preventing the relanding of beer, ale, cyder, and mum, shipped for exportation as merchandize.

The preamble to the first clause of this act sets forth, that brewers, &c. had been threatened with, and may be subject to, vexatious prosecutions, for advancing, or having advanced, the price of strong beer or ale, however justly and reasonably; therefore it is enacted, that no brewer, &c. shall at any time hereafter, be sued, impleaded, or molested, for advancing, or having advanced, the price of strong beer or ale in a reasonable degree. From these last words we may see that our parliaments now understand the nature of trade much better than they did in the reign of James the first; for it is impossible to fix the price of any commodity by a standing law; because the price must always vary according to the proportion between the quantity that must be bought, and the quantity that must be sold, and according to the proportion between the plenty of that commodity and the plenty of current money in a country, or any part of a country; therefore our parliament now took care not to set any certain price upon the sale of strong beer or ale, but left it to be regulated

ulated by the buyers and sellers themselves according to what should upon any dispute be deemed reasonable; for of strong beer and ale there is such a variety of sorts, no such regulation with respect to these liquors could be made as we now have with respect to bread.

By the second clause of this act the fraudulent mixing of strong beer, ale, or worts, after the gauge has been taken by the excise officer, with any small beer or small worts, or with water, is made liable to a forfeiture of 50*l.* for every such offence. This penal clause was now become absolutely necessary, not only because this last excise was heavier than any that had at once been before imposed but also because here was not at the same time any additional excise laid upon small beer, as had been done in every one of our former excises upon beer. The excises now payable upon a barrel of strong beer or ale, were very near, if not fully, equal to the usual price of the malt made use of in brewing it, therefore it was justly to be apprehended that some brewers would brew their beer stronger than usual on purpose to mix it with small beer or water, after the gauge had been taken by the excise officer: I say this was justly to be apprehended, if such a thing can be done without spoiling the whole barrel or perhaps the whole guile of beer, and that it may, I must presume, as our parliament has taken care to guard against it, by such a penalty; but how this offence is to be proved, or the penalty recovered, may be questioned, unless more than one of the brewers servants become informers; for it would be of dangerous consequence to convict a man upon the oath of one single witness; and the brewer or retailer may perhaps be able to do this with the help of his wife or one servant only. In short, all taxes upon consumption must be productive of many frauds, must be of dangerous consequence to the honest part of mankind, and must tend to corrupt and debauch the morals of the people, in every country where they are established. Surely, in an extensive rich, and populous kingdom other methods might be contrived for raising a sufficient public revenue.

The preamble to the third clause of this bill, after reciting the clause for subjecting the exportation of strong beer and also the regulations formerly established for the exportation of spirituous liquors, sets forth its being found by ex-

perience, that the like rules, regulations, and directions, established for enforcing the due exportation of spirits, are not necessary to enforce the due exportation of strong beer or ale, but are found to be inconvenient; therefore it is enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, the said recited clause, and every article, matter, and thing therein, shall be repeated.

And the preamble to the 4th clause sets forth that the provision established by act 1 W. and M. chap. 22*d.* for preventing the relanding bear, ale, cyder, or mum, shipped in any vessel for exportation, as merchandize, extend only to the relanding such liquors within England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed; and that it is necessary the same should be amended and enforced, and extended to all parts of Great Britain, it is therefore enacted, that from and after the 24th of June 1762, if any merchant or master of any vessel, or other person, shall cause or suffer any of the said liquors shipped for exportation, as merchandize, to be unshipped, unladen, or laid on land, or put into any other ship or vessel within the kingdom of Great Britain, they shall forfeit the same, together with the casks and package, and also the sum of 50*l.* for every cask, so unduly unshipped &c; and the said liquors shall and may be seized by any officer of the customs or excise. Now as by the said act of the 1. W. and M. a duty of 1*s.* per tun is imposed upon these liquors exported, I must here take notice, that this duty was taken off, and the exportation of most sorts of goods and merchandize of the product or manufacture of Great Britain declared to be free from any subsidy or other duty, by the act 8 Geo. 1. chap. 15*th*, which is one of the most beneficial acts we have in our statute book, and shews how late it was before we began to understand the true nature of trade: If we had as closely attended to it in other matters, we should not have loaded our industrious poor with so many taxes upon the necessities of life; nor should we now have been in danger of being undersold at foreign markets, with regard to any sort of manufacture that can be conveniently carried on in this climate.

The next clause in this act only directs how the penalties thereby imposed are to be sued for, and that one moiety thereof shall go to his majesty &c, and the other

to the informer or prosecutor: and the last clause is the usual one for preventing vexatious suits, for any thing done in pursuance of the act.

Thus it appears that this act, and every clause in it, was absolutely necessary, and yet its being passed into a law occasioned a more general, and a more violent discontent among the people, than the passing of the act of the preceding session by which the tax of 3s. *per* barrel of strong beer was imposed, from whence we may observe that the maxim, *vox populi est vox Dei*, holds true, only with respect to those measures that are good or bad in their immediate consequences, but not to those that are good or bad in their remote consequences. The remote consequences of things is what none of the vulgar, either high or low, ever consider, or think of till they begin to feel them; and as a measure which must produce the most beneficial remote consequences, may be attended with some immediate inconveniences, or contrariwise, therefore it often happens that a wise measure may be unpopular, or a foolish one popular. In the present case, as the stock of strong beer on hand was not subjected to the new tax, till that stock was exhausted, the tax did not produce any immediate bad consequence, and the thoughtless vulgar did not foresee, that with respect to all the strong beer that was to be brewed after the 24th of January 1762, the brewers would be necessarily obliged either to raise the price, or to lower the strength of their beer, which blindness prevented the people's taking much notice of either of the acts by which the new duty on malt, and the new excise on beer and ale were imposed; but before the act now under consideration was brought in, the people had begun to feel these remote consequences: The brewers had chosen, and consequently the retailers were obliged to raise the price of their beer, rather than to lower the strength of it; and as this act was to enforce the payment of the advanced price, though the passing of the act was absolutely necessary, yet it raised a general murmur. I say it was absolutely necessary to pass it, because the brewers could not safely make their beer much weaker, for their having done so, would have raised an equal discontent among the people, and the whole of the popular resentment would have fallen upon the brewers themselves, which would

have been of dangerous consequence to such of them as had continued in the trade.

By the passing of this act the brewers and retailers of strong beer and ale were secured against being any way molested for advancing the price of strong beer and ale in a reasonable degree; and as a halfpenny *per* quart, or 6s. *per* barrel, was deemed to be but a reasonable advance, considering the risk they run of losing the money they advance for this new excise upon beer, as well as the late perpetual tax upon malt, this advance in the price became general, and the lower sort of people began now to feel severely the remote consequence of these taxes, which raised a general complaint among them. As to this new excise they had, indeed, some reason to complain; because this, as well as every other excise upon beer and ale, falls chiefly upon the lower sort of people: Many of those of superior rank, brew their own beer and ale, both strong and small, neither of which is liable to any such excise; consequently it must be allowed that our taxes upon malt are much more impartial and better adapted to the circumstances of the people liable to them, than our excises upon beer and ale: Can it be reasonable that a poor man shall be obliged to pay near 12s. taxes upon every barrel of beer he drinks, and yet a rich man who brews his own beer, may drink a barrel of beer equally good, if not better, without being obliged to pay more than 4s. taxes, at most, upon that quantity.

—Even with respect to the malt tax there is an indulgence allowed to the rich, which the poor cannot partake of; for the excise officers are allowed to compound with any man who makes malt only for his own use, at the rate of 5s. *per* head for every person in his family, in full of what he may be charged with towards the annual malt tax; and if we consider what numbers of guests or visitors come to every gentleman's house that lives in the country, and what quantities of strong beer and fine ale are drunken upon such occasions by them as well as their servants, this must be allowed to be a very easy composition; for the malt tax upon the malt made use of in brewing good small beer, at two bushels to a barrel, and allowing a quart a day to every person in the family, will in a year amount to 2s. 6d. for each person and for the other 2s. 6d. we can allow to each person

person but 45 gallons of strong beer or ale, of no greater strength than our common London porter, which is not a pint a day. Thus our rich people are not only freed from the plague of excisemen, but are indulged with a very easy composition; and I must suppose, that they have the same indulgence with respect to the perpetual malt tax, as it is to be raised by the same rules, and with the same powers, that are prescribed by the annual malt tax act.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you are not quite tired of the subject of apparitions, let me trouble you for once, (it shall be but for once) with the little I have to say on that subject*. It may seem very unreasonable in me to attempt to satisfy your correspondent P. J. in a matter, wherein after the utmost diligence used, I have never been able to satisfy myself. If we consider how far the apparitions of deceased persons may be determined, from religion, from reason and fact, we shall take in the whole of the argument. Let us see first, what light the scriptures will give us; they neither affirm or deny, but seem rather inclined to favour such an opinion. We will produce such texts as relate to them, and leave men to judge of their evidence as they please. Matth. xxvii, 52. 53. "And the graves were opened, and many bodies of saints, which slept, arose, and came out of their graves, after his resurrection, and appeared unto many, and went into the city."—This being one of those awful circumstances, which were peculiar to the resurrection, perhaps no great stress can be laid upon it, as affecting us, who live in these latter times. Luke xxiv. 37, &c. "But they were terrified and supposed they had seen a spirit—And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? Behold my hands and feet that it is I myself; handle and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as you see me have." Much to the same purpose is Matth. xiv. 26. These passages being simply narrative, the high, figurative, expression, of dragons, satyrs, &c. are quite out of the question. But then it will be said, that our Saviour's answer was adapted

to the ignorance of his followers, among whom the belief of such idle stories might have prevailed. Perhaps it might be so, but there seems to be more reason to believe the contrary. When his disciples ran into errors and absurdities, it was more consistent with his general behaviour to set them right, than by a tacit consent to strengthen them in their mistakes. Let us now examine the matter by the light of reason.—We cannot deny the possibility of such appearances, without giving up the very fundamental article of our christianity. The same Almighty Power which can ordain an universal and more glorious resurrection, can, undoubtedly, at his pleasure, appoint a partial and less glorified one. But then men do object to the probability. What justifiable end (say they) can Providence have to answer in permitting such appearances? Indeed I know not, nor would it be a fair question to put to an angel.

How is it possible, that a finite understanding should be able to comprehend all the designs of infinite wisdom? Those things may appear to God to be of the utmost importance, which to us, who see but in part, may seem to be of no moment at all. We cannot do better in such cases, than to follow the rule laid down by Dr. Parnel, in that most admirable poem, The Hermit:

"——— Believe th' Almighty just,
And where you can't unriddle, learn
to trust."

This is indeed very old-fashioned doctrine, for so enlightened an age, but there is no help for that; it may possibly meet with some old-fashioned readers, who may have no dislike to it.

It is urged by others, that nothing of this kind can have happened since the coming of our Saviour. On a supposition that appearances of this kind proceeded from the illusions of evil spirits, there might be weight in the argument. But if they arise (and, if they exist at all, I believe they do so arise) from the especial permission of God to answer some great and wise ends of his providence, I cannot see what our Saviour's coming has to do with the question.

It may be feared, that we shall not be much the wiser for the evidence of facts. Millions of these idle stories owe their birth, either to credulity or imposture, or at best are but the effects

* See our last Vol. p. 459, 583.

of terror, and a wild imagination; and yet while, as Solomon says, we see men, sick of a fear worthy to be laughed at, there are some relations so well attested, that even, in spite of ourselves, we are compelled to give some degree of credit to them. Providence seems so to have decreed, that we never shall attain to a certainty either way, and probably it is the most fortunate thing which can happen to mankind, that the uncertainty should continue. Were we sure that there were no such appearances, men would lose the strongest awe in the world against the commission of murder; for the fear of such apparitions, whether true or false, is so strongly interwoven in our nature, that I am persuaded it is a stronger barrier against that crime, than either the fear of God, or the terror of human laws. On the other hand did they happen half so often, as the fancies of timorous people represent them, the life of man subject to the horror of such visions, would be insupportable. Upon the whole, we may think ourselves happy in our ignorance, nor ought we to desire more light into this dark and intricate business, than it hath pleased God to allow us. As to all modern stories of witches and witchcrafts, they appear to be so entirely fabulous, as not to deserve one moment's serious consideration. Curing the Evil by the touch seems to stand on much the same degree of credibility.

These are my sentiments; perhaps they may be singular; I speak them with the utmost diffidence, nor shall ever think that I have the least reason to be angry with any man, for being of a different opinion.

Kent, Dec. 10, 1762.

A Description of the Solemnities observed at Pe-king, when the Emperor's Mother entered on the Sixtieth Year of her Age. In a Letter from P. Amyot, a Jesuit Missionary, to P. Attart, of the same Society. From Misc. Pieces relating to the Chinese.

Rev. Father, Pe-king, Oct. 20, 1752.

IT is in China an ancient custom to celebrate with great pomp the day when the emperor's mother enters upon the sixtieth year of her age. Some months before that day arrived, all the tribunals of the capital, all the viceroys and great mandarines of the empire had orders to

prepare themselves for the afore-mentioned, ceremony, the most splendid, that is observed in these parts. All the painters, engravers, architects and joiners of Pe-king, and the neighbouring provinces, were without intermission employed for more than three months together in making, every one, the nicest works of his respective art. Many other kinds of artists had also employment. The business was to construct something that might charm the eyes of a delicate and voluptuous court, accustomed to see whatever is most beautiful in the works of art brought from the four quarters of the globe. The decorations were to begin at one of the Emperor's houses of pleasure, which is at Yuen-min-yuen, and to terminate at the palace which is at Pe-king in the center of the Tartarian city. These are distant from each other, about four leagues.

There are two roads which lead from one of these palaces to the other. The emperor ordered that the procession should be made along that which runs by the river side. Immediately all the preparations were turned towards that quarter. The prince caused new barks to be built nearly of the same size and form as our brigantines. The gilding and variety of colours, with which they were adorned, gave a dazzling splendour. These barks were intended to carry the emperor, the empress-mother, and all the persons of their retinue: But by an accident, which the emperor himself foresaw, and which any persons of good sense might have foreseen as well as he, they were of no use.

At Pe-king the cold is extreme, and, as it was in the most rigorous season of the year that the ceremony was to take place, it was natural to think that the river would not be navigable. Some mandarines, nevertheless assured the emperor, that they could easily surmount this difficulty. And they took the following method to effect it. By their appointment thousands of Chinese were employed night and day, some in beating and agitating the water to prevent it from freezing, and others in breaking the ice, which was formed, from time to time, in spite of all the precautions of their comrades; and in drawing it out of the bed of the river. This troublesome work lasted about three weeks; after which finding that the cold continually increased, and that it would

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at length get the better of them, they yielded up the victory, and desisted from an enterprise the most daring that ever was. It cost its principal author only one year's income of his salary. A punishment light enough in a country like this, where it is always a capital crime for persons to be found incapable, or even under an impossibility of performing what they have had the boldness to promise the emperor; and where it costs him so little to take off their heads. The barks then were declared useless, and it was concluded to substitute sledges in their stead. But all this while they had been working with incredible diligence at the embellishments that were to decorate the way by which the emperor's mother was to pass. And these were nearly what I am going to describe.

On the two banks of the river were erected buildings of different forms. Here was a house either square, triangular, or polygon [*i. e.* of many angles] with all its apartments. There was a rotunda, or some other edifice of a similar kind. As one went along, others appeared, whose construction (varied in a hundred different manners) engaged, amused, and charmed the sight, wherever one fixed it. In such places as the river, by growing wider, had departed from a right line, were built houses of wood supported by pillars fixed in the water, and which appeared above its surface, some two feet, and others three or four, or even higher, according to the plan of the Chinese architects. The greatest part of these buildings formed islands, the passages to which was over bridges built for that purpose. There were some entirely detached and separate, others were contiguous, and had a communication between them by covered galleries, built much in the same manner as the houses and bridges which I have described above. All these edifices were gilt and embellished in the most splendid taste of the country. They were every one devoted to a particular use. In some were bands of music; in others companies of comedians; in the greatest part were refreshments and magnificent thrones to receive the emperor and his mother, supposing they should have an inclination to stop and rest themselves there for a few moments.

In the city was another sight still finer in its kind, than that I have been describing. From the western gate, by which the court was to make its entrance to the gate of the palace, there were nothing but superb buildings, peristyles*, pavilions, colonnades, galleries, amphitheatres, with trophies, and other works of Chinese architecture, all equally splendid. These were embellished with festoons, garlands, and many other ornaments of a similar kind, which being composed of the finest silk of different colours, afforded a charming sight. Gilding, mock diamonds, and other stones of the same kind, glittered on all sides. A large quantity of mirrors† made of metal highly polished, greatly added to the show. Their construction and arrangement, by multiplying objects on all sides, and re-assembling them in miniature, formed every thing that could enchant the eyes.

These brilliant edifices were interrupted from time to time by artificial mountains and valleys, made in imitation of nature, which one would have taken for agreeable deserts and for real places of the most delightful solitude. They had contrived brooks and fountains, had planted trees and thickets, and stuck on deer, to which they had given attitudes so natural, that one would have said they were alive. Upon the summits or declivities of some of these mountains, were seen Bonzaries or Chinese convents with their little temples and idols, to which they had made little paths. In other places they had made orchards and gardens. In the greatest part of these were lean vines with their tendrils and clusters, in different degrees of maturity. In others were planted all sorts of trees so as to exhibit the fruits and flowers of the four seasons of the year. They were not to be distinguished from the true ones, although they were only artificial.

This was not all. In diverse places by which the procession was to pass, they had distributed lakes, meres and reservoirs with their several kinds of fish and aquatic fowls. In other places they had set children disguised like apes and other animals, who acted the several parts assigned them. As these were clothed in the very skins of the animals they were to represent, the deception

* A peristyle is a circular range of pillars. Any series of pillars is a colonnade.

† The Chinese mirrors are not of glass but polished metal. See P. Du Halde.

was complete. Other children were made to resemble birds and fowls, and acted their parts upon pillars or lofty poles. These poles and pillars were covered with pieces of silk, which concealed men underneath, whose business it was to put the children stationed above in motion. In other places they had laid fruits of an enormous size, in which they had inclosed children. These fruits opened, from time to time, so far as to shew the spectators what they contained. I am not able to inform you, reverend father, whether there was any symbolical meaning in all this, or whether it was merely the production of a whimsical and extravagant fancy. The bands of music, the companies of comedians, jugglers, and others, were placed at intervals, all along the side of the river, and endeavoured every one, according to his ability, his skill, and his address, to do something which might please, if not the emperor and his mother, at least some of the grandees of their retinue, into whose service they might hope to be admitted.

The mandarines of each tribunal had a particular building which they had caused to be erected, and embellished at their own expence. The same had the governors of each province, the princes of the blood, and the other grandees of the empire. The variety of lanterns and their arrangement formed an appearance, which merits a description apart. But as you have had described to you, on many occasions, the Chinese lanterns, the manner in which they are made, and the ornaments with which they are decorated, I shall refer you to those books wherein they are mentioned.

When once these works began to be brought to some degree of perfection, very strict orders were issued out, that no person of any quality or condition soever should presume to smoke tobacco in the streets so newly adorned. This precaution appeared necessary to prevent any accident which might have happened from fire. The police or good government that was observed upon this occasion, as well as during the whole preparations of this festival, appeared to me admirable. Some weeks before the day of ceremony, a regulation was made, that the streets (which are here, extremely wide) should be divided into three parts, in order that foot passengers, and those on horseback, the comers and goers, in a

word that prodigious multitude of people, which was then assembled in the capital, might all enjoy this fine sight at their ease. The middle of the street, which was much larger than the two sides, was set apart for those on horseback or such as had equipages. One of the sides, for those who went; and the other for those that came. To make this order observed, it was not necessary to plant grenadiers with bayonets at the end of their musquets, or with drawn swords in their hands, who should threaten to strike all that disobeyed. A few soldiers simply armed with whips, prevented all disorder and confusion. Thus thousands saw at their leisure in the space of a few hours, what could not have been seen in a fortnight, without this precaution.

But, as it is not usual in this country for the women to go abroad or mix with the men, and on the other hand it would have been unreasonable to have excluded them from a shew, that was exhibited in honour of a person of their own sex, the emperor provided for both these difficulties by appointing certain days for them alone. During these days, no man was permitted to appear in the streets, and, in effect, none did appear. By these means every body was content, and satisfied his curiosity without violating any of their national rites, and without the least offence to decorum.

Another thing, which deserves to be remarked, is the choice that was made of a hundred old men, which were supposed to be fetched from the different provinces of the empire, and to be aged every one of them a hundred years. The most aged were not sought out for this purpose (for the emperor here gives years at his pleasure) but only those, whose beards were whitest, longest and most venerable. These old men were uniformly clothed, and carried upon their bellies a long medal of silver, upon which were engraved characters, that signified the province they represented. These old men were called in the Chinese language, *Pe-lao-king-cheon*, that is, "The hundred old men, who pay homage to her majesty, and wish her as many years of life, as they have among them."

The ancient sages or immortals, as the Chinese call them, to the number of three times eight, were required also to swell the empress's triumph, and to wish her their own wisdom and immortality: For this purpose their statues,

somewhat

Jan. 1763.

* The translator hath omitted their Chinese title, &c.

somewhat above the human size, were placed not far from the outward gate of the palace. They had given them different figures and attitudes, doubtless to express the particular virtues of which they were the symbols, or which were supposed to have been most esteemed by those sages.

All the preparations being finished, and the emperor fearing, that in spite of all the precautions he could take, some fire would happen, which it might be difficult to extinguish, and which might reduce the whole city to ashes, would have the ceremony begin: It accordingly commenced five days before the empress-mother had attained her sixtieth year. The order was immediately issued out and executed, on the 20th day of the 11th moon in the 16th year of the reign of the emperor Kien-long, that is to say, according to our style, on January the sixth, 1751.

I shall tell you nothing of the procession or of the order in which it was conducted, because I saw nothing of that myself. Upon these occasions, and indeed, whenever the emperor goes abroad, every one shuts himself up in his house, and none are suffered (except such whose station and place requires it) to cast their rash glances upon the person of the prince. I was only told, that the emperor proceeded his mother a few paces, and waited on her, as her squire. This prince, when he came off the water, mounted on horseback, and the empress was put in a chaise open on all sides. All the persons of their court followed them on foot. Their majesties stopped, from time to time, to examine, at their leisure, whatever pleased them most.

The very same evening they began to pull down the machinery; and in a few days, every thing was demolished that had been set up in the city. But the emperor would not let them meddle with any thing that was upon the water or along the borders of the river. He ordered this to be preserved as a monument of the magnificence of his reign.

Among the presents, which were made upon this occasion, was seen every thing that is most rare and curious in the four parts of the world. The Europeans did not neglect to fair an opportunity to recommend themselves. As such of these, as are at court, are received there only in the quality of mathematicians and artists, they were desirous

that their present should be answerable to these titles, and yet correspond with the emperor's taste. They made, therefore, a machine, of which the following is a pretty exact description. A theatre in the shape of a half circle about three feet high, presented in its bosom paintings of a very delicate taste. This theatre had three scenes on each side, containing every one a particular design, painted in perspective. In the center was a statue clad in the Chinese fashion, holding in its hands an inscription, in which a most long and fortunate life was wished to the emperor. This was done in three words, *Youan-nien-boan*. Before each scene were Chinese statues, who held in their left hands little basons of gilt copper, and in their right, little hammers of the same metal. This theatre, such as I have been describing, was supposed to be built by the water side. The fore part represented a mere or sea, or rather a bason, from which sprung up a *jet d'eau* which fell back again in the form of a cascade: A plate of looking glass represented the bason; and threads of glass, blown at a lamp by a man very dexterous at that business, were so fine and delicate, and imitated so well a *jet d'eau*, that at a small distance they might have been mistaken for it. Around the bason they had marked a dial plate with European and Chinese characters. A goose and two ducks were made sporting in the middle of the water. The two ducks muddled with their beaks, and the goose marked with hers the present hour. The whole moved by springs, which, at the same time, formed the movements of the clock, that was in the machine. A loadstone, which was likewise concealed, and which moved round the dial-plate, drew after it the goose, the greatest part of which was of iron. When the hour was upon the point of striking, the statue which held the inscription in his hand, came forth from an apartment in the centre of the theatre, and with a profound reverence showed the legend; afterwards the six other statues played a musical air, by striking, every one upon his bason, the note which had been assigned him, as often and in such a time, as the music required. This ended, the figure that bore the inscription returned back with great gravity, to wait for the ensuing hour. This machine pleased the emperor so much, that he was desirous to testify

his gratitude to the Europeans for it. In return he made them a present, which was at least an equivalent for the expence they had been at in its construction. The honour which he thereby did us is much more valuable than the greatest riches. He caused it to be placed in one of those apartments of the palace which he frequents the oftenest, and it is there preserved with great care to this day.

The emperor made presents to all the mandarines of the capital, in recompence

for the care and pains they had taken about these solemnities. All the women of the empire, that were eighty years old and upwards, partook likewise of his liberality. The sum of money was more or less considerable in proportion to their age. It is computed that the expence of this festival, reckoning as well what was laid out by the emperor as by the different corporations and private persons, amounted to more than three hundred million of livres.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present War.
Continued from our last Volume, p. 722.

I must now follow the War to America, and for that purpose shall take notice, that on the 13th of February admiral Holmes sailed from Spithead, with four ships of the line, and three frigates; and on the 15th admiral Saunders sailed from thence, with nine ships of the line and six frigates; both being designed, as will afterwards appear, for North America; but neither of their destinations was publickly known when they sailed. I must likewise observe, that on the 26th of January preceeding, a French squadron of eight ships of the line and four frigates, under M. de Bompard, had sailed from Brest, with several transports, having on board large quantities of provisions and warlike stores, and some troops, designed for Martinico, where it had the good luck to arrive, but could not save Guadeloupe, as I have shewn in the last year's history of the war.

The famous island of Cape Breton, with the other French Islands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, as also their chief settlements upon the Ohio, having been reduced, during the preceeding year, it was probably soon after resolved, that the entire conquest of Canada should be the scheme of our warlike operations in America during the ensuing year; and that for this purpose it should be attacked on three different quarters at once: By a squadron under vice admiral Saunders, with transports and an army on board under major general Wolfe, to sail up the river St. Lawrence: By an army under major general Amherst, in the room of major general Abercrombie who had been recalled, which was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then make their way, by the lake of

Champlain, to Quebec: And by another army under brigadier general Prideaux, which was to reduce Niagara, and from thence make their way, by the lake Ontario, down the river St. Lawrence; whilst in the mean time a small army under brigadier general Stanwix should be employed to guard the western frontiers of Virginia, and our new settlement at fort du Quesne, now called Pittsburg, of which Col. Mercer had been appointed governor. This seems to have been the first design, and if the generals Amherst and Prideaux could have got in time to have joined general Wolfe, the reduction of Quebec would have been not only certain but extremely easy, but to those who knew the country this junction appeared to be impossible; and as it was afterwards found to be so, I shall give a distinct account of each of these expeditions, beginning with that under admiral Saunders and general Wolfe.

The squadron designed for this expedition sailed, as I have said, in February, attended by a great number of transport ships, and having on board general Wolfe, and the honourable brigadier general Townshend, eldest son to the viscount Townshend, who had been restored to his rank in the army and notwithstanding his quality and fortune had chosen to go upon this dangerous expedition for the service of his country. As soon as this squadron got within 100 leagues of the continent of North America, most of the transport ships were dispatched to New York, under the convoy of the Diana and Trent frigates, to take on board the troops that were to be embarked there for Halifax or Louisbourg; and general Prideaux having taken his

* See our last vol. p. 84. † See the map, in Lond. Mag. 1755, p. 432, ditto, 1758, p. 440, and ditto, 1759, p. 464.

passage on board the Diana frigate, landed at New York on the 7th of April. In the mean time the Squadron made directly for Louisbourg, off of which place they arrived on the 21st of April, but finding that harbour still shut up by the ice, they were obliged to bear away for Halifax, where they arrived on the first of May, and, on the 3d, rear admiral Durell who had during the winter been left in the command of the Squadron stationed there*, was dispatched to the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, with eight ships of the line and some frigates, to intercept any supplies or reinforcements that might be sent to Quebec; but for this purpose he was too late, for a fleet of two French ships of war, and 14 or 25 transport vessels, loaded with provisions, ammunition, and some troops, had all got up the river before his arrival, except two that had some way fallen behind, and were taken.

During the month of May all the troops expected from the continent arrived, and by the 5th of June the whole fleet having rendezvoused at Louisbourg, except except Durell's detachment which had been sent before, they on that day departed on their intended expedition, and notwithstanding the many frightful accounts we had before been alarmed with of the shoals, rocks, eddies, and cuttings in the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, this numerous fleet reached the little bay called Bic, 70 leagues up, and upon the south side of the river, by the 19th, and next day general Wolfe with the transports, escorted by the Devonshire and frigates separated, in order to sail up to Quebec as fast as possible, leaving the heavy line of battle ships to follow as fast as they could. On the 25th the Squadron reached the isle of Coudres†, where they found admiral Durell with his detachment; and on the 28th the whole fleet came to an anchor in the south channel of the river, between the isle of Orleans and the continent, the troops having the day before been landed on that beautiful island, in order to refresh themselves; and general Wolfe, upon his landing, caused a manifesto in the French language to be published and dispersed among the inhabitants, of which the reader may see the substance in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 368.

At the same time a flag of truce was sent to the French governor of Quebec by the admiral and general, demanding a surrender of the town to his Britannic

majesty, or otherwise that they must reduce it by force of arms; but that they had it expressly in command from their master to carry on the war with the utmost lenity, and particularly to avoid the barbarous method of scalping, unless provoked to it by the cruelty of the enemy; therefore hoped that the governor would give the like orders to all the people under his command, otherwise he must answer for the consequence. To this demand the governor returned a polite refusal; but with an assurance that he would prevent every practice of barbarity as much as he possibly could; and as a proof of it he told them, that as soon as they had resolved to leave the French territories, which he hoped they would soon be forced to do with the utmost confusion, he would return them two gentlemen of adm. Durell's Squadron who had been taken prisoners at the isle of Coudres, and used with politeness as the French always do; but he could not conclude without declaring his surprize at their assurance, in imagining that they could reduce such a strong city, and conquer such an extensive and populous country with such a handful of troops.

By this answer both the admiral and general saw, that nothing was to be obtained but by force of arms; and therefore to prevent their enemies receiving any supplies by ships coming up the river, and landing supplies at some place from whence they might be sent by land to Quebec, the admiral dispatched three or four frigates down the river, with orders to cruise at its mouth, and seize every ship that attempted to come up, whatever nation she pretended to belong to, which soon appeared to be a wise and necessary measure; for, on the 27th of July, two Dutch ships from St. Eustatia were seized by these frigates, and sent as good prize to Halifax. They were vessels of about 350 tons, loaded with beef, pork, biscuit, and powder, and a vast quantity of bombs and cannon balls; and the people confessed that the governor of the French Caribbee islands had contracted at Eustatia and Curassoe for all the ships they could fit out, to be sent to Quebec with provisions, ammunition, and warlike stores, and that they had sailed from Eustatia on the first of July, with seven other vessels, all loaded in the same manner, and bound to the same place. As to the other seven, they were never heard of, therefore

* See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 698.

† See the map, ditto, 1758, p. 440.

‡ See the chart, in ditto 1759, p. 464.

it is probable that upon hearing of, or perhaps seeing the fate of their companions, they returned from whence they came; but as the Dutch at Eustatia must, before the first of July, have heard of our design against Canada, we may from hence judge, whether they acted in the West Indies as friends to this nation, or even as a neutral power. Rely it is that the two Dutchmen, who were masters of these two ships, were not treated as Demetrius treated the master and pilot of a neutral ship attempting to carry provisions to Athens whilst it was by him blockaded.

Now with regard to the siege, battle, and reduction of Quebec, I cannot give a more authentic account than that transmitted by the commanding officers, and published in our gazette, which the reader may see in *Lond. Mag.* 1759. p. 558 to 568.

Beside these accounts by public authority, there were many anecdotes published, or related by private persons who were present, which, if true, must shew, that our success was very much owing to lucky accidents, as well as to the conduct of the commanders and the bravery of the troops; and indeed, as to the courage and resolution of the troops and seamen, there were many extraordinary instances of it, particularly one in the case of captain Ouchterlony and ensign Peyton, two officers wounded and left upon the field of battle in the unfortunate affair of Montmorency.

But notwithstanding the lucky accidents we met with, and notwithstanding the good conduct of our commanders, and bravery of our troops, we might probably have been disappointed of success, if the French general had kept in his strong camp upon the east of the river St. Charles, and taken care to avoid coming to a general engagement; for though our troops had made good their landing upon the west side of the town, they could neither have attacked him in his camp, nor cut off his communication with the town; and it was so well fortified upon the west and north side, that it must have been approached by a regular siege, as the governor with his whole army would always have been ready to have supported it against a *débarquement*; and a regular siege would have required so much time, that both our fleet and army must, by the season of the

year, have been obliged to move off, before it could be near accomplished; therefore M. de Montcalm either put too much trust in the superiority of his numbers, or he was reduced to a want of provisions, by having his communication with the upper parts of the river cut off, which made him either rashly or necessarily resolve to venture a general engagement.

The town of Quebec being thus reduced under the dominion of his Britannick majesty, the troops were left in it, as a garrison, under the command of brigadier general Murray, as general Monckton was obliged to go to New York, to be cured of the dangerous wound he had received, and general Townshend was to return with the fleet, for which they prepared as fast as possible, and set sail about the end of the month; but had like to have suffered, upon the 10th of October, at the isle of Coudres by the rapidity of the current; for the Royal William and the Captain were driven on shore, but by the beach being soft, and the ships strong, they were both got off again with little damage, at the same time the Terrible would likewise have gone ashore, for she drove from all her anchors, which were afterwards found to be all broken, but, by the advice of a gentleman who had formerly been on board the Centurion with Mr. Anson, they presently fixed one of the ship's guns to two small anchors, and veering it out, thereby enabled the ship to stem the torrent till it slackened. After this they had a very prosperous voyage, and all the ships of war, designed for England, with the three admirals, general Townshend, and the corps of general Wolfe, on board, together with all the transports, arrived in England, before or some time after the end of November; but three of the small ships of war were left to winter at Quebec for the service of the garrison, and five ships of the line, with two or three frigates, under the command of the lord Colville, were ordered to winter at Halifax.

Now with regard to the expedition under general Amherst, as the army, designed to be under his command, consisted chiefly of provincial troops, who at the end of the preceding campaign had retired to their respective provinces, and passed the winter at home, it was late before they could be brought to the general rendez-

* *Plutarch, Demetrius.*

† *See Smollett's History, Contin. vol. 3. p. 126.*

‡ *See ditto, p. 292.*

§ *See the Plan in Lond. Mag. 1759. p. 608.*

rendezvous at Albany; and besides, the general seems to have been in want of some remittances from hence; for he found himself obliged to apply to the province of New York for the loan of 150,000l. their currency, which they readily complied with, and passed an act for emitting bills of credit to that amount, which were to be discharged and cancelled by remittances as they arrived from England. Whatever was the reason, it was near the end of June before this army got to Lake George, and even then some of the provincial troops had not joined the army, which when all assembled was to amount to about 12000 men. From that time they began to prepare every thing as fast as possible, for passing the lake, which they soon found it necessary to go about with the utmost circumspection; for, on the 2d of July, having sent out 16 men but a little way from the camp, to cut brush wood for baking, they were suddenly surrounded by a party of 240 French who killed and scalped six of them, wounded two, and took four of them prisoners, but four of them had the good luck to escape. A strong party was presently sent out in pursuit of the enemy, but before they could come up with them, they had got into their canoes, and were got out of reach of musket shot, upon the lake.

This misfortune made our people afterwards more cautious, so that they met with no other accident, till they moved all together towards Ticonderoga, the French fort at the end of the lake, where they expected to have met with a warm reception, but, when they arrived on the 23d of July, they were agreeably surpris'd to find that the enemy had abandoned the fort, after setting fire to it, which our people quickly extinguished, whereby they prevented the fort's receiving much damage. The general ordered that fort to be forthwith repaired, and prepared as fast as possible for marching to attack the French fort at Crown point, but on the 1st of August was informed, that it likewise had been abandoned by the enemy, therefore he presently dispatched a party to take possession of it, and on the 4th arrived there himself; of all which the reader may see an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 497, 498. To which I must add, that on the day after the general had taken possession of Ticonderoga fort, the Hon. Col. Townshend, brother to the general before mentioned, and

deputy adjutant general, went out to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy at Crown Point, and being induced by his curiosity and courage, to advance a little too near, he was killed by a cannon shot from the fort, to the regret of the whole army, as he was a very hopeful young gentleman, highly esteemed by the officers and loved by the soldiers.

As to our further operations on this side, the best and most authentic account I can give of them, is that published in our gazette, which the reader may see in ditto Mag. p. 661.

And lastly I come to give an account of the expedition designed against Niagara. The troops appointed for this purpose rendezvoused likewise at Albany, under the command of general Prideaux, consisting of three regiments of regulars and one regiment of New York provincials, and attended by a number of Indians of the six nations, amounting at last to 1000 or 1100 warriors, whom general Johnson, who was second in command, had prevailed on to join our troops. As all sorts of carriages both by land and water had been provided with the utmost dispatch, they departed from Albany before the end of May, taking the usual route to Oswego by the Mohawk river, and had got as far as the Long Falls by the 3th of June. Some time before the end of that month the whole army got safe to Oswego except only the loss of two battoes and seven or eight of the men that were in them, who having loitered too far behind the main body, were intercepted by a scouting party of the enemy, and all the men killed but two, who were so lucky as to make their escape. At Oswego, this army made as short a stay as possible, as appears by the following advices from Bolton in New England, dated July 23, 1759. "Last saturday a courier arrived from Albany, with advice, that brigadier general Prideaux with his army of regulars, and the New-York provincials, in conjunction with 700 Indians, under the command of sir William Johnson, set off from Oswego in order to attack Niagara, the 1st instant, after leaving 1000 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Haviland, of the Iniskilling regiment, to garrison that place; and that they were to be joined at a certain point in Lake Ontario, by 300 Indians more:— That in a few hours after the brigadier had marched, a Swiss, a deserter from the

French, came to Col. Haviland, and gave an account that a large body of French and Indians (which he supposed to be 1800 at least) were coming in order to take possession of that ground, when he immediately put them in as good a posture of defence as the time and circumstances would admit of:—That on the 1d instant, at five o'clock, the enemy appeared, and engaged them in a formidable manner, in order to force their lines, which lasted till one o'clock, when they were repulsed; and about three o'clock the same day (after refreshing them, or, as was suspected, burying their dead) they renewed the attack, which lasted till eight at night, when they were again repulsed:—That on the 3d instant they again renewed their attacks, came on briskly, and were engaged from nine o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, when they were beat off the field and fled:—That in the engagement we had but one man killed and nine wounded; but the loss of the enemy was uncertain, though it is thought a great many, as we found a number of the dead, and discovered many graves.—There are several letters in town corresponding nearly with the above advice; from one of which we have this alteration, "That it is supposed the enemy were at least 1500 strong at the beginning of the engagement, but believe they were reduced to 1200; our loss does not exceed seven killed and 12 wounded."

As to the army itself, it having had a safe and quick passage from Oswego to Niagara, presently after their arrival they invested and began the siege of the French fort at that important place, which being furnished with a garrison of 630 men, made for some time an obstinate defence; but as to the success of the siege, and likewise of the battle which happened during its continuance, I shall refer the reader to the account sent home by James Delancey, Esq; lieutenant governor of New York, and a still more authentic one sent home by Sir William Johnson himself, both which may be seen in ditto Mag. p. 496 and 500.

Soon after the reducing of this fort general Gage arrived, and taking upon himself the command of the army, after leaving a strong garrison in that fort, he returned, with the rest to Oswego, where

they were to take up their winter quarters; for which reason he presently set about rebuilding and enlarging Fort Ontario, which had been demolished by the French as beforementioned*. And beside the two armed vessels, which had been built before the army first arrived there, he ordered a vessel of 20 guns to be set about directly, in order to have her ready for service by the beginning of the spring at farthest.

Whilst the general was thus employed, two Mohawk Indians passed through Oswego in their way to Albany from Oswegatchie. What account they gave to the general of their journey has not been published; but the account they gave upon their return to Albany shews so much of the nature of the Indians, and of the artifices of the French, that it deserves a place in this history: We have it in a letter from Albany, dated Oct. 23, 1759, as follows:

"Cayenquiquoa and Rattle-snake Sam, two Mohawk Indians, came here yesterday. They were about fourteen days ago at Oswegatchie in Canada, on a visit to some relations who have been many years settled with the French. They say they endeavoured to persuade their relations, and the other Mohawks at Oswegatchie, to leave the French, in good time, and return to their own country, telling them, "That the English, formerly women, were now all turned into men, and were as thick, all over the country, as the trees in the woods. That they had taken the Ohio, Niagara, Cataracqui, Ticonderoga, Louisbourg, and now lately Quebec: And that they would soon eat the remainder of the French in Canada, and all the Indians that adhered to them."—But the French Indians answered, "Brethren, you are deceived, the English cannot eat up the French; their mouth is too little, their jaws too weak, and their teeth not sharp enough. Our father Onontio (that is the governor of Canada) has told us, and we believe him, that the English, like a thief, have stolen Louisbourg and Quebec from the great king, while his back was turned, and he was looking another way: But now he has turned his face, and sees what the English have done, he is going into their country with a thousand great canoes, and all his warriors; and he will take the little English king, and pinch him till

* See Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 245.

till he makes him cry out, and give back what he has stolen, as he did about ten summers ago; and this your eyes will soon see." — The same notions and prejudices, we find, are industriously spread amongst the six nations: God grant nothing may happen at a peace to confirm them: — For the Indians have no idea of exchanging conquests, or of delivering up what is once taken, but from motives of fear or weakness: And they know little or nothing of what passes in other parts of the world.

As there were still some rebellious French and Indians lurking in the woods and wilds of Nova-Scotia they were every now and then making inroads upon, and plundering the inhabitants settled in that country, and, in the night of the 30th of June, they had the assurance to approach very near to Annapolis Royal, from the neighbourhood of which they carried off a dozen of bullocks. As soon as col. Hoar, commandant of that fortress, had intelligence of this robbery, he sent out a party in pursuit of the rebels, which party, though it got up with the rebels, and exchanged a few shot with them, returned, without attacking them, whereupon the colonel ordered out another party, which marched at ten o'clock at night, and came up with the rebels about three next morning, which party, after firing their pieces, rushed briskly in with their firelocks clubbed, and this unexpected sort of an attack so surprized the rebels, that away they ran, leaving the bullocks and all their plunder, together with most of their own arms and baggage, a prey to the conquerors. A fresh proof of the good effect of a brisk attack, even though made with weapons that can scarcely be called mortal.

General Stanwix having, as I have said, been appointed with a small army to guard the western frontier of our provinces, notwithstanding his having arrived so early in the summer, yet, as the army designed to be under his command was to consist chiefly of provincial troops, it was far gone in July before he could get any army formed so as to march to the westward, and as to the contingent from Maryland, he was entirely disappointed, by a dispute having happened between their governor and assembly, so as to prevent their being able to raise either men or money; but luckily for these provinces, especially for our new settlement of

Pittsburgh, we had, before the end of the preceding year, concluded a peace with all the Indian nations settled upon the Ohio[†], which prevented its being in the power of the French to form any attack upon that settlement; and as all the little garrisons they had at Venango, upon Beef river, or upon the south side of the lake Erie †, had been called away to form that army which had been defeated by general Johnson, at Niagara, and had demolished all their little forts before they left them, our general had nothing to do after his arrival at Pittsburgh, but to put a happy end to the negotiations that had been begun with several Indian nations far to the westward of the Ohio, and to erect a large and strong fort upon the Ohio; and it is hoped that we have since, or will soon cause to be erected such another fort, as near as possible to the Beef river, upon the lake Erie, in order to have some ships of force upon that lake, as well as upon the lake Ontario; especially as the country upon the south side of lake Erie is one of the pleasantest and most fertile of all North America †. But according to our present writers against the preliminaries of peace now agreed to, it would seem as if the whole continent of North America on this side the Mississippi, was a country so barren as not to be worth having, much less contending for.

During these triumphant exploits in the northern parts of the continent of North America we little expected that we were at the eve of a war in the southern parts of the same continent, but in the month of May they had an account at Charleston, South Carolina, that the Cherokees had begun to commit hostilities against that and the neighbouring provinces, which, as we have been told, was occasioned in the following manner: A party of these Indians had, the preceding summer, marched to the Ohio, had actually joined general Forbes, and were very assisting to him upon his march. This party, in returning through the western settlements of Virginia, found themselves quite destitute of provisions, as they could meet with little or no game in that country, which Indians generally trust to for their subsistence upon a march. In this distress they made free with some cattle they found in the woods, imagining, perhaps, that the service they had been doing the English, as well as

* See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 24.

† See Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 358.

† See the map in Lond. Mag. 1754, p. 272.

the distress they had been reduced to by that service, gave them a right to do so. On the other hand, the inhabitants looked upon it as a robbery, therefore they assembled in a body, attacked, and killed or wounded some of the Indians they found dispersed in the woods. The party did not think themselves strong enough to take immediate revenge, but made heavy complaints of the injury and ingratitude they had met with, when they returned home, and as Indians, like all other men in a state of nature, are prone to revenge, they resolved to take revenge of the English. Whether they ever complained to, or desired redress from any of our governors is not known. If they did, their complaints were not, it seems, duly attended to; and thereupon they began early in the next summer to murder and scalp some of our Indian traders and frontier settlers.

As soon as a certain account of these hostilities arrived at Charles-town, their then governor, William Henry Lyttelton Esq; rightly judged, that a proper and early exertion of the force of the province, would be the most effectual method for putting a stop to these ravages, and for reducing the Indians to reason; therefore he presently summoned the assembly, which then happened to be prorogued, to meet, and they enabled him to raise and maintain a body of men for this purpose. As vigorous measures pursued by a government, always raise a spirit of vigour among the people, the consequence was the raising of this body of men so quickly, that soon after the beginning of October the governor set out from Charles-town for Congress, which place was appointed for the rendezvous of the troops. From thence he marched at the head of 11 or 1200 men to Keowee, one of the nearest settlements of the Cherokees, reckoned near 300 miles above Charles-town; but instead of meeting with an army, or any hostile troops to oppose him, he there met such deputies from the Cherokee nation, who came to excuse the hostilities that had been committed, and to make a satisfaction in their power, whereupon a new treaty of peace was settled and agreed to, the terms of which may be seen in Lond. Mag. 1760. p. 144. after which the governor returned with his army to Charles-town. But as often happens, when the negotiators of either side agree for terms of peace which their nation do not approve

of, this treaty, instead of establishing the peace, served only to renew the war with more fury than before; for no sooner had the governor with his army retired from their country, than the Cherokees recommenced hostilities, an account of which may be seen in ditto Mag. p. 161. and the continuation thereof the reader may expect to see in the history of the war for the ensuing year.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR, WHEN I consider the manner in which the weekly apologists have in general defended their supposed patron against the attacks of his adversaries, it recalls to my mind a fact that happened many years since at a controverted election in a neighbouring borough. One of the candidates, being a lively young gentleman, his opponent got it whispered about the town, that he was member of a profligate society in London, called The Hell-Fire Club; and set the mob upon crying, "No Hell-fire." Two or three of the under managers on the other side, not over-burthened with understanding, thought it necessary to counter-act, and therefore set up an opposite cry of, "Hell-fire for ever." This so shocked the ears of several of the most reputable among the party, that looking upon it as avowing the calumny, they changed sides, and turned the election. They had afterwards the mortification to learn, that they were imposed upon by a lye of the day; and that, notwithstanding the countenance given to it by the cry of their own people, in fact their friend belonged to no such society.

The ministerial writers seem to have copied from these borough-mongers; and instead of controverting the truth of any charge against their patron, immediately set themselves to defend it.

He has been accused of an intention to form a tory administration, and opposition has assumed to itself the name of the whigs. Now nothing was more easy than to contradict this assertion, by referring to the Court Calendar, and desiring mankind to consider the character of those in high office, and their known denomination; and then setting the opposition in its true light, shew it to be only a small cabal of disappointed faction. But our apologists chuse to admit the charge, and as if in fact the tories were in administration

tration, and the whigs in opposition; they do, in the name of the tories, "intreat the whigs not to act from mere caprice and prejudice, nor to draw any arguments from popular murmuring and discontent, unless they can prove, in a parliamentary way, after the tory example, that such murmuring and discontent have their foundation in reason, and are justified by wicked and unconstitutional measures, adopted by the administration." * *Risum teneatis amici?* And because to serve their turn, the opposition have endeavoured to raise the cry of, "No prerogative;" these gentlemen, in their great wisdom, have re-echoed, "Prerogative for ever;" when, heaven knows, there has not been the least attempt to exert the prerogative, except in one instance indeed, which is, that the K——has taken upon himself to appoint his own ministers; a prerogative that his late majesty was never permitted to exercise.

Another charge brought against their patron is his being a favourite and sole minister; names odious and anti-constitutional, and therefore artfully used by the opposition. There wanted nothing more to answer this accusation, than to remind their readers of the high rank, known abilities, and great independent fortunes of those nobles who deservedly fill the first offices of government; and ask whether it can be imagined they would (to use the words of the address to the Cocoa-tree) "acquiesce in the almost unlimited power of a fellow subject." But our wise-acres admit the charge, and set themselves upon justifying his pretensions to that character.

So when opposition has accused their patron of being the sole author of the late preliminaries, instead of reminding us of the character and number of those who composed the councils that settled them, the non-attachment of some, the known and avowed personal friendship elsewhere of others, the independency of all; these conjurers in politics have admitted the charge, and have drawn an argument of their patron's pretensions † "to power, being generally admitted from the number of those who approved of the preliminaries. Doubtless they reflect credit upon those who made them; but it is invidious to ascribe that to one, which must constitutionally be taken to be the work of many. One would have thought they might, upon this occasion, have taken

their cue from their patron himself, who is reported to have publicly said, "He wished for no other encomium to be wrote on his tombstone than that he, together with the rest of his majesty's ministers, made the peace of 1762."

But there would be no end of pointing out their absurd manner of defence, which seems the genuine offspring of the spirit of faction; a spirit that (according to what I said before) is always and wholly concerned about personal and private interests, and very indifferent about what are national. In short, Sir, professing myself, as I do, a well-wisher to the administration, I am never so much pressed by any arguments as those drawn from these weekly papers; and am often reduced by them to beg my friends to have a little patience, and to form their judgment of the minister from his own words and actions, and not from the production of any scribbler.

A. Z.
New Method of Preserving Birds with their elegant Plumage unurt.

A Few years ago I had frequent opportunities of viewing the curious museum of Mons. Reameur in Paris; his collections of natural and artificial productions were carefully preserved in several departments: But what most attracted my notice was three rooms filled with a great number of foreign fowls preserved in their lively and beautiful colours, whose brilliant appearance, freedom in their plumage, and animated attitudes, seem as natural in this lifeless state as if they still breathed. I was very desirous to know the method of bringing them to this perfection; but after various fruitless enquiries was obliged to be contented with barely admiring them, as all their preparation was kept a profound secret among a few naturalists. I was determined, however, to make a trial with a few birds upon this single thought, that many good old house-wives prefer hams, beef, tongues, &c. for a long time, with salt only. Now I imagined that if a stronger antiseptic was used by way of a pickle, and the fowls placed therein for some time and dried, the secret would not be difficult to come at; yet, after various trials, I was convinced to the contrary, and gave up this method for the pickle glued the feathers close, always took away more or less of the glossy hue, and beauty of their plumage, so as to appear disagreeable to the eye.

* *Vide the Auditor, of Sat. Dec. 25, & alibi.*

† *Vide the Briton of Sat. Dec. 25.*

This was a point I was a long time at a loss to account for, as I well remembered that in all the preparations of still life, in the above gentleman's collection, the feathers were remarkably free, fine in colour, and equal in every respect to life itself. In water-fowls I succeeded much better, their feathers being of a more oily nature, and consequently not so easily disturbed by the pickle as the land birds. Though frequently foiled in my attempts, I resolved not to give it up so easily, and at length accomplished what I was so anxious to perfect. I have lately preserved some scores of both land and sea fowls after this new method, all of which come as near real life as possible; therefore to induce you, who are pleased with this study and innocent employment, I shall now insert the whole apparatus necessary to be observed, and if these hints can draw the attention of the curious, my pleasure will be complete. When I receive a fowl fresh killed, I open the venter, from the lower part of the breast-bone down to the anus, with a pair of fine pointed scissors, and extract all the contents, such as the intestines, liver, stomach, &c. This cavity I immediately fill with the following mixture of salts and spice, and then bring the lips of the wound together by suture, so as to prevent the stuffing from falling out. The gullet or passage must then be filled, from the beak down to where the stomach lay, with the same mixture (but finer ground) which must be forced down a little at a time, by the help of a quill or wire. The head I open near the root of the tongue with the scissors, and after having turned them round three or four times to destroy the structure of the brain, I fill this cavity likewise with the mixture. This is all the preparation I use; as for the wings and thighs I never touch them, but leave them in their natural state; for the salts, &c. seldom fail, in a few days, to penetrate into these parts, and preserve them equally with the body and neck of the fowl. The bird being thus filled with this antiseptic mixture, must now be hung up for about two days by the legs, in order that, by this position, the salts may more effectually penetrate round the muscles and ligaments which connect the vertebrae of the neck. The fowl must now be placed in a frame to dry, in the same attitude we usually see it when alive on the plain or on a tree, in this frame it must be held up by

2 threads, the one passing from the anus to the lower part of the back, and the other through the eyes; the ends of these threads are to brace up the fowl to its natural attitude, and fastened to the beam of the frame above. Lastly, the feet are to be fixed down with pins of small nails. In this situation it must remain for a month or more, until the bird is perfectly dry (which will readily be known by its stiffness) when it may be taken out of the frame, and placed on a chip pill-box: It will now require no other support but a pin through each foot, fastened into the box. The eyes must be supplied with proportionable glass beads, fixed in with strong gum water.

Common salt, one pound, Alum powdered, four ounces, Pepper ground, two ounces, mixed together. *CESTRIÆ.*

SUCCESSSES and MISCARRIAGES by Sea and Land during the present War.

Administration of his Grace.

1755 **EXPEDITION** against Fort du Quesne—Gen. Braddock—Miscarried.

1756 Sea-fight with the French fleet under Gallissonniere, off Minorca—Adm. Byng—Miscarried.

Defence of Fort St. Philip—Gen. Blakeney—Miscarried.

Expedition against Louisbourg—Adm. Holbourne, Lord Loudoun—Miscarried.

Relief of Oswego—Gen. Shirley—Miscarried.

1757 Battle of Hastenbeck—Duke of Cumberland—Miscarried.

Administration of Secretary PITT.

1757 **EXPEDITION** against Rochefort—Adm. Hawke, Adm. Knowles, Gen. Mordaunt, Gen. Conway, Gen. Cornwallis—Miscarried.

Squadron of French ships engaged off Cape Francois—Capt. Forest—Succeeded.

1758 Expedition against St. Malo, for destroying the shipping, &c. there—Com. Howe, Duke of Marlborough—Succeeded.

Expedition against Cherbourg, for destroying the balon, shipping, &c.—Com. Howe, Gen. Bligh—Succeeded.

Battle of Crevelt—Prince Ferdinand—Succeeded.

Second Expedition against St. Malo, 900 French and 400 English killed at St. Cas—Lord Anson, Com. Lord Howe, Gen. Bligh—Miscarried.

Design against Embden—Admiral Holmes—Succeeded.

D 2

Expedi-

Expedition against Senegal — Com. Marsh, Major Mason — Succeeded.

Expedition against Louisbourg, Isles of Cape-Breton, St. John's — Adm. Boscawen, Gen. Amherst — Succeeded.

Expedition against Ticonderoga — Gen. Abercrombie — Miscarried.

Defence of Fort St. David's in the East-Indies — Major Pollier — Miscarried.

Expedition against Fort Frontenac, abandoned by the French — Col. Bradstreet — Succeeded.

Expedition against Fort Du Quesne, abandoned by ditto — Gen. Forbes — Succeeded.

Expedition against the fort and island of Goree in Africa — Com. Keppel — Succeeded.

M. du Quesne defeated — Adm. Osborne — Succeeded.

1759 Battle of Bergen, near Frankfort — prince Ferdinand — Miscarried.

Expedition against Guadaloupe, Marie-Galante, &c. Com. Moore, Gen. Barrington — Succeeded.

Defence of Madrafs, East-Indies — Col. Draper — Succeeded.

Battle of Niagara, and its surrender, (Gen. Prideaux first killed) — Sir W. Johnson — Succeeded.

Bombardment of Havre de Grace, 131 ships and vessels destroyed — Adm. Rodney — Succeeded.

Sea-fight with the French fleet off Lagos, with La Clue — Adm. Boscawen — Succeeded.

Battle of Minden — Prince Ferdinand — Succeeded.

Expedition against Ticonderoga — Gen. Amherst — Succeeded.

Expedition against Crown Point, abandoned by the French — Ditto — Succeeded.

Battle and taking of Quebec — Adm. Saunders, Adm. Hughes, Gen. Wolfe, killed, Gen. Monckton, Gen. Townshend — Succeeded.

Ever memorable 20 Nov. when the finishing stroke was given to the French navy, under M. Conflans, off Belleisle, and in the bay of Quiberon — Adm. Hawke — Succeeded.

1760 Sea engagement with Thurot, off the Island of Man, his three frigates taken — Capt. J. Elliot — Succeeded.

Battle of Quebec, and the French obliged to raise the siege — Gen. Murray — Succeeded.

Battle of Saxenhausen — Prince Ferdinand — Succeeded.

Battle of Warbourg — Prince Hereditary — Succeeded.

Several French frigates and vessels destroyed with stores, in the bay de Chaleur, in the gulf of St. Lawrence — Capt. Biron — Succeeded.

Montreal taken — Lord Colville, Gen. Amherst, Gen. Murray — Succeeded.

Battle of Campen — Prince Hereditary — Miscarried.

1761 Pondicherry in the East-Indies taken — Adm. Stevens, Col. Coote — Succeeded.

Citadel of Palais taken with the whole island of Belleisle — Com. Keppel, Gen. Hodgson. Succeeded.

Battle of Fellinghausen — Pr. Ferdinand — Succeeded.

Numberless successes by sea and land against the French in the East-Indies, from whence they are entirely driven out — Adm. Pococke, Adm. Watson, Adm. Stevens, Col. Lawrence, Col. Clive, Col. Coote — Succeeded.

Administration of the Earl of BUTE.

1762 THE island of Martinico taken — Adm. Rodney, Gen. Monckton — Succeeded.

Battle of Williamstadt — Prince Ferdinand — Succeeded.

Taking the Havannah — Adm. Pococke, Lord Albemarle — Succeeded.

Letter to the Duke d'Aiguillon from Sir Edward Hawke, written soon after the glorious 20th of Nov. 1759.

Royal George, Dec. 12, 1759.

I Have the honour of your grace's letter of the 11th inst. In answer to which I beg leave to acquaint you, that captain Oury has acted entirely by my orders, and that I approve of what he has done. His manifest, of which your grace has transmitted me a copy, is a sufficient proof of his humanity, and the tenderness of my orders, which were not to fire unless he should be fired upon.

Without further recollection, I need only have recourse to my letter to your grace of the 29th of November, by lord Howe, with regard to the Hero. My words are: "I therefore claim these officers and men as prisoners, and expect from your grace's known honour, that they be immediately delivered up to me." The hull and guns were not mentioned; for the first I had set on fire, and the second I looked on as in my own power to recover. Let me further beg your grace to look over the agreement you signed with lord Howe: Is the artillery so much as mentioned in it? No. Every article of it I have strictly observed; exchanged seamen,

seamen, released officers, soldiers and militia on the terms of the cartel, and sent the gardes Marines ashore on Parole. I could not help being surprised, that no notice was taken in that agreement of my claims of the Hero's officers and men; and was answered—that matter belonged to another department, not to your grace; which occasioned my writing to you again upon that subject. I can only further assure your grace, that had a captain of a British ship of war, under my command, begged quarter, and surrendered to the French; and afterwards run away with the ship, in open breach of the rules of war, I would have immediately delivered up the ship, with the commander, to have been treated as the forfeiture of his honour deserved. The same I should have expected from the duke d'Aiguillon, if I did not consider him as the subject of a state, in which the will of the monarch constitutes right and wrong.

I assure your grace, upon my honour, that I never heard of any memorial to be presented to the admiralty of England, who have no concern in matters of this kind. By the bounty of their king, British seamen are intitled to every thing surrendered by, and taken from, an enemy in war. In their names, and for their benefit, I shall endeavour to recover the Hero's guns, and also those of the Soleil Royal, which was deserted and left to our mercy; the delivery of the officers and men, is all that depends at present on the honour of your court; the artillery are within our reach; our endeavours to take them away being justifiable, I was in hopes would not have been interrupted; but since your grace and the marquis de Broc have thought fit to fire upon my ships, I shall take as severe a revenge as I can, along your coasts, as soon as I receive supplies from Britain.

For I came out near eight months ago, only furnished with orders to decide the fate of the two nations with M. de Conflans in the open sea, but when we met, as he did not choose to stay for me, he has thereby changed the nature of my military operations, and reduced me to the necessity (entirely repugnant to my natural disposition) of sending fire and sword into that country, from whence your grace, with forty battalions under your command, by the authenticated instructions of marshal de Belleisle, was to

have spread the most dreadful calamities of war in Great Britain or Ireland. I cannot persuade myself your grace could be serious when you termed my enterprizes irregular; it was merriment, and I shall not hereafter be surprised, if, in the same *gaite de coeur*, I should be accused of acting irregularly in attacking M. de Conflans (after a chace of twenty leagues in the open seas) within your islands, and on your coast, and setting fire to the Soleil Royal, &c.

As an individual, I honour and respect the duke d'Aiguillon: As a commander of a British Squadron against a declared enemy, I strictly obey the orders of the great king, my master, only following my own judgment, as circumstances may alter.

I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect and regard,

Your grace's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

(Signed) EDWARD HAWKE.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Shaw, Jan. 5, 1763.

ON examining the papers of my late uncle, I found the following letter, which came from a worthy friend of his, and contains a piece of advice, which, I have reason to believe, had its desired effect, and saved our family (who had no one but him to depend upon) from inevitable ruin: And as it may be an useful lesson to many under similar circumstances, and produce the like salutary effects, you have my permission to make it public, by inserting it in your useful monthly Magazine.

Your constant reader,

S I R, A. B.

“THOUGH it be long since I had the pleasure of seeing you, that length of time has not lessened the regard which I formerly conceived for you and yours. Of this you will find proof enough in the ensuing lines, which your own good sense will inform you, could only proceed from motives of affection, and an honest concern for your honour, your reputation, and eternal welfare. Though of the weaker sex, and thence generally imagined fitter to receive, than to give advice, I yet despair not of working some good effect upon that generosity of spirit, which is ever open to conviction, and which I look upon as inherent in you. For truth is great, and will

will prevail, and, the weaker the instrument, the more glory will redound to him, who inspires and directs the counsel.

Having but little acquaintance with Newtown now, shall I call it meer chance, or rather providence, which brought me the information on which this is grounded. If the charge be not real, impute it to that great good will, which could not see your supposed danger with indifference; but if it be, consider I beseech you earnestly, what it is that you are doing; and assist me, who have no other expectation from you, in the pious work of covering my failings, by saving your own soul from death. You are arrived at a time of life where strength is but labour and sorrow (such I feel it) when your thoughts should be chiefly employed in stating that account, which must conclude you lost irretrievably, or for ever happy. A few years, at farthest, will demand you. At this time then, does it become you, or is it the proper study of sixty-six years to please a girl of twenty-six? This is most amazing and unnatural: the disparity is so wide, as might bespeak the man disordered in his senses, and the female taking advantage of that disorder, to the irreparable injury of himself, and those who should be dearest to his affections. Other motive there can be none, if I am allowed to know any thing of my own sex. It is ridiculous to think of it, and would excite laughter in one disposed to smile. Make more of it if you can. Suppose the character of your favourite unspotted, and yourself at present healthy and strong. How would it be, should each of you live to reckon ten years more? how then will seventy-six and thirty-six agree? At which date, I assure you, that a woman is not displeased, if her mate be ten years younger. Imagine to yourself the consequence, should he happen to be forty years older. Can the coldness of frozen age be grateful to the warmth of full maturity? It is impossible; and must remind one of the cruelty of that ingenious tyrant, who joined the living to the dead.

The only motive then in this case must be interest on the youthful side; but you, Sir, know well how the ties of blood require you to be guarded against such designs. You have many, and some very deserving, who are nearly connected with you, and have a natural right to

expect. Have any of them disobliged you? If so; the following story, which you may have heard, is applicable.—A certain gentleman in years, whom his relations had offended, in the heat of his displeasure declared solemnly, that a single shilling should be the whole of their inheritance. He accordingly bequeathed his effects by will to a young man, whom the lawyer quickly informed of his impending fortune. The same gentleman sometime after being ill, past hope of recovery, and sensible that his end drew near, struck with compunction, sent again for the attorney to alter his will. This lawyer in fee did not fail to remind him of his vow, and represent to him the inconsistency of his present behaviour, with his past professions and honour; to all which the dying man, with some warmth, returned this answer. What you say is true, I was once rash enough to do as you advised me. I then thought it right; but, on due reflection, am convinced, that forgiveness will be much more useful to my relations as well as myself; for by closing my life with a manifest act of injustice, shall I make that misery certain, which my frailties have too justly merited without it. I need not say, that the result was favourable to his family, who received the evidence of his reconciliation with tears of joy, and the testator died in peace—Go and do thou likewise, let no vain pretensions of false honour, nor any blandishments of real art seduce you to prostitute the last scene of a reputable life, to the dregs of vice, or the violation of sacred right. On your attention to this, your all depends. My hour approaches, and probably you will never hear from, or see me more; yet the knowledge of your having recovered a proper regard to your immortal welfare would give the highest satisfaction, even to the dying moments of,
S I R,

Your, &c.

Paper delivered to the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, when disembodied.

FROM the 25th of March, 1763, Mr. Peck will be empowered to distribute a donation amongst the men that have served in the Wiltshire regiment of militia from the 23d of June, 1759.

It is the desire of the donor, that the following rules be attended to in that distribution.

I. Regard is to be had to those, who, during their service in the said regiment, have

have been by accident or disease rendered incapable of providing for themselves or families in their several occupations.

II. The widows and children of those men who have died in the service, and whose loss has been the occasion of the distress of their respective families, provided that the widows continue such, and in the care of their families.

III. Volunteers, volunteer substitutes, and balloted men, who have served their full time reputably, and by sickness or infirmity are rendered unfit for labour.

IV. Volunteers, volunteer substitutes, and balloted men, who have served any term, not less than twelve months, in actual service: Regard always being had to the time they have served, as well as to their other circumstances.

V. The wives of men included in this the preceding, and the first article, for a month at the time of their lying-in.

All persons, qualified as above, may apply for relief to Mr. Peck, at Devizes, every Thursday after the said 25th of March, by petition, setting forth the causes of their distress, the time of their service in the regiment, and the company in which they served.

Certificates of the good behaviour of the petitioner to be delivered at the same time with the petition. Those which attest their behaviour when in the regiment, to be signed by the commanding officer of it. Those which approve their conduct in their respective places of abode, to be signed by the ministers and the most reputable inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood.

Every petitioner must, at the same time, ascertain the number, age, and circumstances of himself and children, under his own hand, confirmed also by the most substantial of his neighbours.

Every allowance will be for a limited time, to be ascertained, as nearly as possible, by the exigence of the case; of which the distributor, upon the representations given to him, to be judge. After which time it will cease, unless renewed in consequence of fresh petitions, and fresh certificates.

No allowance will exceed seven shillings a week.

Whoever shall at any time impose on the donor or distributor, by pretended sickness, &c. or by fraudulent certificates, shall for ever be excluded from reaping any advantage from this donation.

No one labouring under the venereal

disease, or wounded in quarreling, will be intitled to any benefit herefrom.

If any person shall be detected by the information of two credible persons of having squandered away any part of the money, received from this donation, in tippling or gaming, he shall be excluded from all future advantages from it.

The distributor will endeavour to provide, as far as possible, that the donation be employed really in relief of the several petitioners, and not only as an ease to their respective parishes.

The following may be the form of the expected certificate.

"WE, A B. (Rector, vicar, or curate) of the parish church of C. and D E. F G. H I. K L. inhabiting within or near the said parish, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with M N. (labourer) of the said parish; and that we know him to be a person of a sober life and conversation, and hath accustomed himself daily to attend divine service on the Lord's day, ever since he hath been discharged from the Wiltshire regiment of militia; that he hath a wife and (three) children under the age of (ten) years, for whom he hath no other means of providing but by his daily labour in his occupation aforesaid, which he is not able now sufficiently to do, being in great measure disabled from work by (his infirmity here to be specified particularly.)

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this day of

To the A U T H O R, &c.

S I R,

I Am surpris'd that a man of your sense, observation, sagacity, and all that, should have taken no notice of a certain French fashion, which, during the present war, hath gradually crept into this kingdom; a fashion which hath already spread through this metropolis, and, if not timely prevented, must infallibly infect the whole nation. It is not merely because it is a French fashion that I find fault with it, but because it is a filthy fashion. Cleanliness is no part of the character of the French nation: With all their politesse they are, in some respects, a nasty people. You cannot but have taken notice, sir, you who are so universally conversant with the ladies, that of late, there appears to be an additional growth of hair on the heads (I say, Sir, on the heads) of such of our females

males as are commonly seen in places of public entertainment: There seems, since the present fashion, to be an additional quantity both in front and rear. Now possibly you imagine this increase to be owing to some newly discovered pomatum, bear's grease or something of that sort. —No such thing. It is entirely owing to the French manner of Frizzation. Perhaps you have no idea how this is performed. I'll tell you, Sir. —Monsieur, having, with an inimitable air of gentility, deposited his utensils on the table, and familiarly enquired after her ladyship's health, begins his operation thus: He dextrously separates from the rest, six hairs near the crown of the head, twists them between his thumb and finger, rolls them up from the points to the root, and, before you can say Jack Robinson, locks them fast in a square inch of paper. He then takes the next six hairs towards the front, papering them up in the same manner, and thus he proceeds in a strait line from the crown of the head towards the nose, till he completes a file (to speak in the military phrase) of ten papers. He then gradually descends towards the right ear, which exactly completes a rank of 30 papers.

Thus, supposing both ears to be equidistant from the crown, we have 60 papers in front, which being multiplied by the depth makes the whole 600. These are separately burnt with hot irons. In this situation her ladyship looks exactly like a sun-flower. The papers being now taken off, he daubs her head with at least half a pound of grease, to which he adds one pound of meal. These hot irons answer a double purpose; they not only crisp the hair, but, by their heat, increase the natural perspiration of the head, and thus the pudding is supplied with the necessary salt: I say necessary; for without this salt, the pudding would infallibly sink in twenty-four hours. He now begins with all his dexterity to work her ladyship's pate into such a state of confusion, that you would imagine it was intended for the fluffing of a chair bottom; then bending it over his finger with one thousand black pins, he nails the hair so fast to her head, that neither the weather nor time have power to alter its position. Thus my lady is dressed for three months at least: During which time it is not in her power to comb her head. What is the consequence? Sorry I am to use so filthy an expres-

sion! But really her ladyship stinketh. Fie, ladies fie! If you ever mean to get husbands, or to keep them when you have them, restore this nasty fashion with the rest of your conquests. If you knew the power of a tainted breeze over the manhood of the stoutest of us, you would be more careful of offending our noses, than any of our other senses. I am,

Sir, your's,

[*St. James's Chron.*] TRUEPENNY.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

HOPING you are well, as I am at this present writing, blessed be God, I trouble you a second time upon the same subject: Yes, my friend, you will find it a second part of the same tune. Probably some of your readers, who may happen to have better memories than yourself, may recollect to have seen a little while ago a letter in your paper animadverting on the present fashion of female head-dress. For my own part, I am positively of opinion, that cleanliness ought to be the basis of all fashions whatever; and that without it, the most perfect beauty, must become an object of disgust. I would not have the ladies imagine, that my olfactory nerves are more particularly sensible than those of the generality of mankind; no, I am certain that how superior soever I may be in other respects, in this case I am only on a level with the rest of my sex. But to the point: You must know, sir, it is not long since I had the happiness to drink tea with a dozen of the most polite females in this metropolis; the ladies, it seems, had all been walking in the park, or elsewhere, before they came in. I had not been more than five minutes in the room before I perceived a very disagreeable smell, for which I was greatly at a loss to account. At last, observing that they were all dressed in negligees, with long flowing tails, I supposed the smell might be owing to the dirt which each female might have accumulated in her walk: And so in truth it was. I had the impudence to turn up their dirty tails, (it was all done in good humour, sir) and to convince them before we parted, that, though it might be a graceful fashion, it was, in truth, a very filthy one. In short, my dear little triflers, these long tailed suits were never intended to sweep the streets, the park, or even the fields: they were calculated for car-

pete only and ought never to touch the ground, except in your drawing-rooms. Let me, therefore, persuade you, either to contract your upper garments, or to tuck them up carefully whenever they appear abroad; for, as a philosopher, I must tell you, that our noses have no less influence over our ideas than our eyes.

Your's,

[*St. James's Chron.*] OLD TRUPEPENNY.

A letter from Mr. Pope to Aaron Hill, Esq; not published in his works.

DEAR SIR, O^c. 29, 1761.

THERE is an ill fate hangs upon me in relation to the pleasure I've often (from the very first time I saw you at Dr. Young's) proposed in our acquaintance. I really stayed that night in town, upon Bowry's notice, which he left in writing, that you should be at home all Wednesday, and had dedicated three hours to you, or, more properly, to myself with you. I asked, particularly, for Miss Urania; but thought myself, though old enough, not familiar enough, to ask to see her. I desire your first notice, if you come this way; or, rather, I wish you would take up your lodging with me. In the mean time, pray send the tragedy of *Athelwold** (for so I would call it) under cover to the countess of Suffolk, before Monday, at her lodgings in St. James's. I promised it her again; and if you think it of any consequence that the king should see it in manuscript, I think nothing more easy. In truth, all this is doing it no credit; 'tis only doing some to those who may commend it. I could not imagine in what parts it needed addition; sure every incident is well prepared: But no man can see so far into his own work as the author, if a good one; so little, if a bad or indifferent one.—I am with truth,

Sir, your very obliged,

And faithful servant,

A. POPE.

To the PRINTER, &c.

Delphinum sylvæ appingit, fluctibus aprum.

SIR,

HOR.

I Have often read satires, that have appeared to me to be panegyrics; and I have been frequently concerned to see

vindications published, that have left my mind in doubt, when I have read them, whether I was to consider what was before me, as intended to clear, or asperse the person to be defended. But nothing has puzzled me more than the conduct I have generally observed in those, who would shew their regard to a particular great man, whom they admire, by fixing up his head or portrait before their door, or sticking it up in different parts of their houses. The vileness of the daub, the place allotted to it, and the company it is associated with, make the intention of the proprietor so equivocal, that it is very hard to determine, whether he means to compliment, or insult, the great personage, in his profession.

When I see before the door of an ale-house, a Harp-Alley daub of the king and queen (which might pass as well for the Little Carpenter and his Indian Squaw, if George and Charlotte were not subscribed) I am forced to enquire whether the landlord is a loyal subject to the king, or a Newcastle man, before I can determine what is to be understood by the sign. And I could never settle it to this day, whether the man in Butcher-Row, or the tooth-drawer in Blood-bowl alley (who, in the year forty-five, put up a sign that might as well pass for the Saracen's-head, or the Red Lion at Brentford, as the half-length of the duke of Cumberland, if it had not been for the D. C.) really were well-wishers to his royal highness, or not.

I was ever disgusted at the thoughts of blowing my nose in his majesty's face upon my handkerchief; and it lately went much against me to see a waiter throw two shillings worth of hot rum and brandy-punch over his sovereign at the bottom of the bowl. But I can scarce reflect, without the utmost confusion, that the queen lay prostrate under me, for a whole night, at the bottom of a piece of Chelsea china in my bed-chamber, which I broke in the morning, as soon as I discovered the indignity.

I could not help laughing, when, in one of my midnight rambles, I saw the twelve judges among a parcel of thieves, chairmen, watchmen, and market people, at the night-cellar next Temple-bar. The wise and learned gravity of these law-

* On this Story Mr. Hill wrote another play, called *Elfrid, or the Fair Inconstant*; in which he is a little severe on womankind, but he makes them ample amends in his *Athelwold*.

yers, compared with the stupid drunken figures out of the frames, afforded me much entertainment. I was also much diverted at seeing the archbishop's picture in Mrs. Phillips's shop in Half-Moon street; and, upon asking this useful old matron, why the archbishop was so great a favourite of her's? "He always was says she, for I ever thought him a good man." But I cannot understand what business the bishop of Gloucester has among the fish women at Billingsgate, or my lord of Chester in so many apartments of the Jews. Should my lord Chancellor be seen in Kitty Fisher's bed-chamber? Or the duke of York at Hadlock's Bagnio? And what has lord Lyttelton to do at the Goat alehouse in Cuckold's Point? Or the earl of Hardwick at the three Blue Balls in St. Giles's?

I am never surprized to see his majesty's picture at the house of an Antigallican, or my lord Bute's at the Hand in Hand fire office, or the union coffee-house, any more than I am to see Mr. Garrick's at the Shakespeare, or at the Society of Arts, &c. But what must I suppose, when I see the duke of Newcastle, among a parcel of old cast-off clothes in Monmouth street, that never were worth a farthing in their best days? Would any person think of looking for Mr. Fox among the brokers at Jonathan's? Or expect to see Charles Townshend at the Windmill near Hanover-Square, or at the Weather-Cock in Turn stile? Sir John Phillips is naturally to be found at the Royal Oak, or at *pro bono publico* Ashley's; but don't it seem exceedingly out of character, for a king to be seen among drunken prisoners in a spunging-house? I am sorry to say, I have seen his present majesty, in most of the goals within the bills of mortality: And I am confident the queen would not be pleased, if she knew in how many bad houses, in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, our most gracious sovereign is to be seen every night, by the meanest of his subjects. I have been mortified with the sight of lady Northumberland, in a wash-house, and the princess Amelia in a gin-shop.

People have another way of puzzling me, besides the place in which they fix their picture or print; and that is, by the company they often pitch upon for their favourite. When I see the picture of his present majesty, with an Alfred or Edward the third its companion, I

understand what is intended; but I am at a loss, when I see the king of Prussia, the marquis of Granby, and lord George Sackville, at the sign of the Gun. Nothing was clearer to me than my friend's intention, who placed Pitt between Sir William Wyndham and Pulteney; but I was forced to ask an explanation, when I saw Walpole, Pelham and Newcastle, as he called them, together on the opposite side of the room. A child would think of running to a grocer's, or a chandler's shop, for a sight of the present lord mayor; but nobody would look for him in Mr. Beardmore's study, between Demosthenes and Tully. These two great orators might receive honour from being grouped with a Mansfield or a Pitt, but they would not, if they were alive, be able to hold a conversation with an alderman of London, as they have no word, in either of their languages, for sugar-canes, melasses, and rum-punchcons.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

WM. IRONSIDE.
At the Court at St. James's, Dec. 29,
1762.

P R E S E N T,
The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS signior Francis D'Agono, minister of the most serene republic of Genoa, hath by memorial to his majesty at this board represented, that the advantages the said republic have lately gained over the rebellious faction in the kingdom of Corsica, are now become manifest, as well by the happy successes of their arms, as by the great number of inhabitants who daily return to their duty towards their lawful sovereign, and give the republic the greatest hopes of being able to re-establish peace, and tranquillity through that island, and which would have been already accomplished, if the chiefs of the rebels had not eluded it, by exciting the spirit of revolting amongst the inhabitants, in hopes of drawing succours from foreign vessels; and therefore the said minister humbly requested, that his majesty would be pleased to give the most express orders to all his subjects not to have or hold any correspondence with the said rebels, nor to furnish them with any kind of succours whatsoever, agreeable to what was enjoined upon a like occasion by order of his late majesty in council, dated the 10th of May 1753: His majesty, having taken the said memorial

morial into his royal consideration, and being desirous of giving all further just and reasonable satisfaction to his majesty's said good friends and allies the republic of Genoa, and to maintain inviolably the peace and friendship subsisting between his majesty and them, is hereby pleased, with the advice of his privy council, strictly to command all his majesty's subjects, of what condition soever they be, that they forbear to give or furnish aid, assistance, countenance or succour, by any ways or means whatsoever, to any of the inhabitants of the island of Corsica, in rebellion against the said most serene republic, upon pain, not only of his majesty's high displeasure, but of suffering such punishment as by law may be inflicted on such as wilfully violate his majesty's treaties, and infringe the peace and friendship subsisting between his majesty and any foreign princes or states.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated Nov. 11. Being an Account of the melancholy Disaster that beset the Phoenix, of London, Capt. McGacher, in Lat. 37 N. and Long. 72 W. from London, bound to Potowmack, in Maryland, from the Coast of Africa, with 332 Slaves on board.

On Wednesday the 20th of October 1762, at six o'clock in the evening, came on a most violent gale of wind at South, with thunder and lightning, the sea running very high, when the ship sprung a leak, and we were obliged to lie too under bare poles. The water gained on us, with both pumps constantly working. At ten, P. M. endeavoured to put the ship before the wind to no purpose. At twelve the sand ballast having choaked our pumps, and there being seven feet water in the hold, all the casks afloat, and the ballast washed to leeward, cut away the rigging of the main and mizzen masts, both which went instantly close by the deck, and immediately after the fore mast was carried away about 20 feet above. Hove overboard all our guns upon which the ship righted a little. We were then under a necessity of letting all our slaves out of irons, to assist in pumping and baling.

Thursday morning being moderate, having gained about three feet on the ship we found every cask in the hold stowed to pieces, so that we only saved a barrel of flour, 10 lb. of bread, 25 gallons of

wine, beer and shrub, and 25 gallons of spirits. The seamen and slaves were employed all this day in pumping and baling; the pumps were frequently choaked, and brought up great quantities of sand. We were obliged to hoist one of the pumps up, and put it down the quarter deck hatchway. A ship this day bore down upon us and, though very near, and we making every signal of distress, she would not speak to us.

On Friday the men slaves being very sullen and unruly, having had no sustenance of any kind for 48 hours, except a dram, we put one half of the strongest of them in irons.

On Saturday and Sunday all hands, night and day, could scarce keep the ship clear, and were constantly under arms.

On Monday morning many of the slaves had got out of irons, and were attempting to break up the gratings; and the seamen not daring to go down the hold to clear our pumps, we were obliged, for the preservation of our own lives, to kill 50 of the ring leaders, and floutest of them.

It is impossible to describe the misery the poor slaves underwent, having had no fresh water for five days. Their dismal cries and shrieks, and most frightful looks, added a great deal to our misfortunes; four of them were found dead, and one drowned herself in the hold. This evening the water gained on us, and three seamen dropt down with fatigue and thirst, which could not be quenched, though wine, rum and shrub, were given them alternately. On Thursday morning the ship had gained during the night above a foot of water, and the seamen quite wore out, and many of them in despair. About ten in the forenoon we saw a sail; about two she discovered us, and bore down upon us; at five spoke to us, being the King George, of Londonderry, James Mackey, master; he immediately promised to take us on board, and hoisted out his yawl, it then blowing very fresh. The gale increasing, prevented him from saving any thing but the white people's lives (which were 36 in number) not even any of our cloaths, or one slave, the boat being scarce able to live in the sea the last trip she made. Capt. Mackey, and some gentlemen, passengers he had on board, treated us with great kindness and humanity.

Account of Mr. Mallet's new Tragedy, Elvira, acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

Don Alonso, king of Portugal,	Mr. Garrick.
Don Pedro, his son,	Mr. Holland.
The Queen,	Mrs. Pritchard.
Almeyda, the Queen's daughter promised to Don Pedro,	Miss Bride.
Elvira, Maid of Honour to the Queen,	Mrs. Cibber.
Don Rodrigo, a prince of the blood,	Mr. Packer.
Don Alvarez, a grandee of Portugal,	Mr. Love.
Mendoza,	Mr. Castle.
Ramirez,	Mr. Ackman.

SCENE, the palace of Alonso.

A C T I.

The play opens with a conversation between Rodrigo and Alvarez, from which we learn that Spain and Portugal had been at variance, but that their differences had been accommodated, and the friendship between the two crowns strengthened by a marriage between the queen mother to Ferdinand king of Spain, and Alonso of Portugal, which was already celebrated; and another match between Don Pedro and Almeyda the queen's daughter by her former husband, whose nuptials had been delayed by Don Pedro's stay in Africa to complete the reduction of the Moors.

The dramatic action commences in the 4th scene of this act with the first public audience of the Castilian or Spanish ambassador. After he withdraws, the queen intimates to Don Alonso, a suspicion that Don Pedro is averse to marrying her daughter. The king promises to compel him to it, and in the mean time goes to talk to Almeyda on the subject. The queen charges Elvira with ensnaring Don Pedro's heart, and withdrawing his affections from Almeyda. Elvira gives an evasive answer: The queen threatens revenge, if it should be found to be true, and leaves her in great rage. Elvira acquaints Don Pedro to whom she had been privately married, with her apprehensions from the queen's resentment, and adds, that the hour was fixed for his marrying Almeyda. Don Pedro, with all the warmth of the most passionate lover, declares that her virtue induced him to make her his wife, and

that she was all to him, faith, virtue honour; and that no consideration should make him desert, or cease one moment to protect her. But he advises her to retire for a while from court.

A C T II.

Almeyda intreats Alonso to postpone her marriage for some time: She is passionately fond of Don Pedro; but from the constraint of his addresses to her, she dreads the answer he will give the king. Alonso desires her to leave that to him. Don Pedro at an audience of his father, urges in vain that his heart is pre-engaged, and that he cannot marry Almeyda: the queen coming in with Elvira, acquaints Alonso that Elvira is the lady to whom Don Pedro sacrifices Almeyda. Don Pedro owns his passion. The king orders Elvira to be confined to her chamber, under the queen's care.

A C T III.

Alonso, contrary to the queen's suggestions, resolves, before he punishes Elvira, to hear her in her own defence. The queen sends for Elvira, and, in order to sound her, proposes, in seeming friendship, her marrying Rodrigo. Elvira declines this match. Whilst they are talking together, word is brought to the queen, that Don Pedro, at the head of an armed mob, has entered the palace. The queen retires, Don Pedro rushes in, and whilst he is endeavouring to persuade his Elvira to fly the palace, Almeyda generously comes to tell him that the king has dispersed his followers, and is coming to put him under arrest. The king enters: At the sight of his father, Don Pedro melts into submission, delivers up his sword, and acknowledges that his apprehension that his Elvira's life was in danger, hurried him into this act of rebellion. The king, in much anguish of soul, orders his beloved son and Elvira to be separately confined in their apartments.

A C T IV.

The king, before he meets his council to consider of Don Pedro's punishment, tries once more to induce him to obey his command to marry Elvira; but in vain. The council meet; their tears and mournful silence shew that Don Pedro must die. Whilst Alonso's bosom is filled with those pangs which none but a child can give, and none but a parent can feel, the queen asks, why Don Pedro should push him to that extremity of

passing

passing sentence on him. Alonso exclaims, "Unhappy boy! it is too plain he has no mother." However, on the intercession of Almeyda, the queen gives that lady a distant hint, that possibly an expedient may be found to prevent the execution of the sentence. Mean while Almeyda, not satisfied with this, sends for her rival Elvira, and asks her to think of some method to save Don Pedro. Elvira desires only that she may be admitted to an audience of the king.

A C T V.

Mendoza, who is charged to see the sentence of death executed on Don Pedro, informing Ramirez, that the hour appointed for it fast approached, the latter declares that he will stir up an insurrection to save the prince; but first he attempts to speak in his behalf to the queen. She, without hearing him, commands him to be gone. Almeyda uses all the arguments with her mother, in favour of Don Pedro, that her love could suggest: This works up the queen to a fit of rage near approaching to madness. She orders the Spanish ambassador to return home immediately, and desire her son to march an army straight to Lisbon, for the security of his mother and sister. Almeyda, without her mother's intervention, prevails on Alonso to see Elvira, who acquaints him, that Don Pedro's faults were those of duty, for she was his wife. The astonished king declares that she shall die for her offence. Whilst she endeavours to extenuate it, her two children are brought in by their governess, and she desires the king to put them also to death. Alonso can resist no longer. He raises Elvira from the ground where she knelt, sends for his son, and gives him her. Scarce had Don Pedro entered and embraced his wife, when she turns pale and swoons away. Alonso exclaims that she must have been poisoned by the queen. Elvira expires. Don Pedro is going to fall on his sword, but is prevented by his father.

Mr. Garrick, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mr. Holland, did great justice

to their several parts, and the whole performance gave general satisfaction. The epilogue, which is a very good one, was written by Mr. Garrick, and spoken by Mrs. Cibber with much humour, spirit and vivacity.

The Difference between ancient and modern Eloquence. From Rousseau.

"IN these modern ages, men have no other influence over each other than what arises from power or interest; whereas the ancients effected great things by the powers of persuasion, because they did not neglect the language of the signs. All conventions were made with great solemnity, in order to render them inviolable; before the establishment of the civil powers, the gods were the magistrates of mankind; it was in their presence that individuals made their treaties, alliances and promises: The face of the earth was the book wherein they preserved their archives: the rocks, trees and stones, consecrated by these acts, and rendered respectable to uncivilized man, were the leaves of this book, ever open to the public eye. The well dug in ratification of oaths, the oak of Mamre, the mount of the covenant; these were the simple, but august monuments of the sacred nature of contracts: No sacrilegious hand was lifted against these monuments; and the good faith of mankind was better secured by the force of these mute witnesses than they now are by all the vain rigour of the laws.

In their governments, the pomp of royal power struck awe into the subject. The external marks of dignity, the throne, the sceptre, the purple robe, the crown, the diadem, were looked upon as things sacred; the person adorned with them was held in reverence, and though without soldiers to enforce his commands, he had only to speak in order to be immediately obeyed. Whereas at present, when monarchs affect to throw off these marks of dignity, what is the consequence of it but contempt?

* The Romish clergy have very judiciously preserved these marks, and, after their example, some republics; among others that of Venice. Hence the Venetian government, notwithstanding the fall of that state, is still in possession of its ancient majesty, and of all the affection and adoration of its people; so that next to the Pope, adorned with his Tiara, there is not a monarch or potentate on earth so much respected as the Doge of Venice, without power or authority, but rendered respectable by wearing a woman's night cap under his ducal coronet. The ceremony of the Baccantaur, so much ridiculed by imperfect writers, would alone animate the Venetian populace to shed the last drop of their blood, in defence of their tyrannical government.

The majesty of kings has no influence on the minds of their people; they are obeyed only because of their troops, and the regard of their subjects arises only from the fear of punishment. Kings no longer take the trouble to wear the diadem, nor their nobles their respective marks of distinction; but they must have numerous bands in readiness to see their orders executed. However flattering this may seem, it is easy to see that in the end this change is by no means to their interest.

What the ancients effected by the power of Eloquence is really amazing; but this eloquence did not consist only in studied harangues; the orator being never so powerfully persuasive, as when he spoke the least. The most pathetic language is not that of words but of signs; it does not speak of things but exhibits them. The object which we present to the sight, strongly affects the imagination, exercises the curiosity, keeps the mind in suspense concerning what is going to be said, and very often speaks sufficiently of itself alone. Did not Thraſibulus and Tarquin in cutting off the heads of poppies, Alexander in clapping his seal on the lips of his favourite, and Diogenes in walking before Zeno, speak more expressively than if they had made each a tedious harangue? What circumlocution had been necessary to convey all the meaning of those simple actions! Darius, entering Scythia with his army, received, from the king of that country, a bird, a frog, a mouse and five arrows. The ambassador, who brought them, delivered his present and returned without speaking. In our times such a messenger would pass for a fool; this terrible harangue however was in those days well understood, and Darius made the best of his way into his own country. Had a letter or verbal message been sent instead of these emblems; the more menacing the terms the less terrible would it have appeared; it would have been looked upon as a blustering rhodomontade, which Darius would only have laughed at.

How attentive were the Romans to the language of signs! They wore garments peculiar to their different ranks and ages; they had their togas, and distinguishing ornaments of various kinds, their rostrums, their lictors, their fasces, their crowns, ovations, triumphs, &c. all was parade and ceremony; and all had its effect on

the minds of the citizens. It was of no little consequence to the state that the people should assemble in one certain place rather than in any other; that they should be in view, or not in view, of the capitol; that they should deliberate on particular days, &c. Persons accused of crimes, and candidates for favour wore distinct habits; the warriors boasted not of their exploits, they shewed their wounds. Let us suppose one of our modern orators haranguing the people on the assassination of Cæsar, and endeavouring to excite them to revenge his death; he would doubtless expatiate on the horror of the deed, and give a pathetic description of his bleeding wounds and lifeless corpse. Mark Antony, however, though not deficient in verbal elocution, did nothing of all this: He brought and placed before them the dead body itself. What Rhetoric!

Interesting Events of the Year 1762.

- Jan. 4. WAR declared against Spain.
- Jan. 5. The Czarina died.
- Jan. 12. The Zenobie, a French frigate, lost on Portland beach.
- Jan. 18. War declared by Spain against England.
- Jan. 23. A French fleet sailed from Brest.
- Feb. 13. Martinico subjected to the English.
- March 5. The Grenades subjected to the English.
- March 16. A cessation of hostilities between Russia and Prussia signed.
- March 17. The Brest fleet arrive at Cape Francois.
- March —. The Ventura, Spanish frigate, taken.
- April 5. The Dragon, a French ship of 64 guns, lost at St. Domingo.
- April 27. The Spanish and French ministers left Lisbon.
- May 5. A peace between Russia and Prussia signed.
- May 6. The English forces arrived at Lisbon.
- May 9. Miranda in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards.
- May 13. The Portuguese minister left Paris.
- May 15. Braganza in Portugal taken by the Spaniards.
- May 21. The Hermione, a Spanish register ship, taken.
- May 23. War declared by Portugal against Spain.

- May 14. Chaves in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards.
 May 15. The Spaniards repulsed at the river Douro.
 June 15. War declared by Spain against Portugal.
 June 18. The Danes invested Hamburg.
 June 20. War declared by France against Portugal.
 June 22. The Danes withdrew from Hamburg after receiving a sum of money.
 June 24. The French landed on Newfoundland.
 June 24. The French defeated at Gräbenstein.
 July 7. The English land on Cuba.
 July 9. Catherine II. ascended the throne of Russia.
 July 17. The deposed emperor of Russia died.
 Aug. 12. The prince of Wales born.
 Aug. 12. Havanna taken by the English.
 Aug. 23. A Dutch ship of war taken by the English.
 Aug. 25. Almeyda surrendered to the Spaniards.
 Aug. 27. Valencia d'Alcantara taken by the English and Portuguese.
 Sept. 27. The duke of Bedford arrives at Paris.
 Sept. 13. The duke de Nivernois arrives in London.
 Sept. 18. Newfoundland retaken.
 Sept. 18. The Hamber man of war lost off Yarmouth.
 Oct. 9. Schweidnitz taken by the king of Prussia.
 Oct. 9. Three French frigates and a fleet of merchant ships taken by commodore Keppel.
 Nov. 1. Cassel taken by the Hanoverians.
 Nov. 3. Preliminaries of peace signed at Fontainebleau.
 Nov. 22. Preliminaries of peace ratified.
 Nov. 25. The session of parliament opened.

Lord Blakeney's Cure for the YELLOW JAUNDICE.

"TAKE the white of an egg, and two glasses of spring water, then beat them well together, and after drink the quantity off at a draught." It cools the lungs, which in this disorder are always inflamed, expels that asthmatic disorder which also always,

in some degree, afflicts the party diseased, it speedily procures perspiration, invigorates the animal spirits, causes digestion, and creates an appetite.

Portrait of John, Earl Granville.

By the Honourable H. W.

Commanding beauty, smooth'd by cheerful grace,
 Sat on the open features of his face:
 Bold was his language, rapid, glowing, strong,
 And science flow'd spontaneous from his tongue.

A genius, seizing systems, slighting rules,
 And void of gall, with boundless scorn of fools.

Ambition dealt her flambeau to his hand,
 And Bacchus sprinkled fuel on the brand.
 His wish—to counsel monarchs, or controul;
 His means—the impetuous ardour of his soul:
 For, while his views outstript a mortal's span,
 Nor prudence drew, nor craft persu'd the plan.
 Swift fell the scaffold of his airy pride,
 But, slightly built, diffus'd no ruin wide.
 Unhurt, undaunted, undisturb'd he fell,
 Cou'd laugh the same, and the same stories tell:

And more a sage than he, who had await
 His revels, till his conquests were compleat,
 Our jovial statesman either sail unsail'd,
 And drank his bottle, though he mis'd the world!

IF the gentleman who related his case in our last vol. p. 594, will inform us of his address, we shall send him a letter of advice, which we are favoured with, and which we are enjoined not to publish. Beside the advice already given him in the same vol. p. 647, a humane correspondent has sent the following:

"Take half a pound of raisins of the sun ston'd, four ounces of figs, four ounces of honey, half an ounce of Luca-tellus balsam, half an ounce of powder of steel, half an ounce of powder of elicanpane, a grated nutmeg, and a pound of double refin'd sugar pounded. Shred the figs, and raisins very small, and pound them well in a marble mortar, then add the other ingredients, and pound them altogether, pouring in, by degrees, about a quarter of a pint of sweet salad oil. Let the patient every morning drink a glass of Malaga sack, or sweet raisin wine, with the yolk of a new laid egg stirr'd in it, and as much flower of brimstone as will lie upon a six-pence, and the next morning as much powder of elicanpane. Continue this alternately and take about as much as a nutmeg of the

the electuary three or four times every day."

Another prescribes thus:

"Get an ounce of the best peruvian bark, finely powdered, take a tea spoonful, more or less, twice or thrice a day, when it best suits, for a fortnight, or longer, mixed up in a glass of red wine, and wash it down with another or two, of wine and water after, with twenty or thirty drops of the acid elixir of vitriol in it every time.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HANNAH Hopson, of the village of Saltly, near this town, came to me a few weeks ago; she complain'd of a large swelling at the back part of her mouth, which render'd swallowing very difficult, and oblig'd her to live almost entirely upon liquids. It had been growing some months, and evacuations and other methods had been tried without any success. Upon examination I found the right tonsil very much enlarged and quite scirrhus. I took a ligature consisting of four threads well waxed together, and eighteen inches long; this I introduced round the basis of the gland, and tied it in a double knot, by the help of an instrument invented by the late Mr. Cheselden, one of which was given me by Caesar Hawkins Esq; serjeant surgeon to his majesty. I then cut off the ligature about an inch from the knot: Six days afterwards I perceived the ligature had cut a little way into the basis of the gland, I therefore repeated the operation, and four days afterwards, upon taking hold of the ligature with the forceps the gland dropt off, and the cure was perfectly completed. I had some little difficulty to fix the first ligature, the gland being quite conical and the basis much larger than the apex: But the second operation was very easy, and my patient was cured with so much ease and safety that I can-

not help recommending the operation exceedingly. The extirpating these glands by the knife is always attended with a very considerable hæmorrhage which is not easily stop't and has sometimes proved fatal. The writers of cases in surgery should be careful of speaking slightly of operations that are not performed without difficulty, as they may lead practitioners into no small perplexity. I have been the more minute in relating this case, as I believe the operation is not very common.

Birmingham,
January, 1763.

W. OAKLEY.

The ever memorable Passage of the Straits of Bahama, by the Fleet under Sir George Pococke, deserves to be recorded, on which Account we have procured the annexed Plan, drawn by an Officer upon the Expedition to the Havannah. (See our last vol. p. 489.) with his Account of the Manner of conducting the Fleet through that perilous Passage.

THE whole fleet was formed into seven divisions, each led by a ship that wore a distinguishing pendant, for that purpose, and the most dangerous places, in seven stations, had boats or vessels placed on them, as follows: Those on the Cuba side kept a red pendant flying in the day time, and two lights, of equal height, in the night. Those on the Bahama side, kept a union flag flying, in the day time, and two lights, one over the other, in the night, they were also to make fires by night, and use all means, otherwise, in their power, to make themselves distinguished both by day and night.—If any ship made a signal to them, by burning a false fire, those on the Cuba side were to answer by burning one also, and those on the Bahama side, by burning two false fires, and, some space of time after, they were to burn as many false fires as the number of their stations, which were as follow.

*Stations on the
Cuba side*

Mohitas	1
Key Roman east part	2
Sugar Key	3
Boilers east part	4
St Maria	5
Sr. Williams	6
Rosemons Key	7

*Stations on the
Bahama side*

Heniago	1
Buda	2
West part of Merceres	3
Key Lopez	4
Key Ginger	5
Anguilla	6
Key Salt	7

*Divi-
sions*

Led by the

Namure
Belleisle
Valiant
Temeraire
Cullodon
Temple
Cambridge
Pacific

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The concluding Copy in the Oxford Collection of VERSES on the BIRTH of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES. By Mr. WARTON, Professor of Poetry. Written after the late installation at Windsor.

Imperial dome of Edward wife and brave!
Where warlike honour's brightest banners wave;

At whose proud tilts unmatch'd for hardy deeds,

Heroic kings have frown'd on barbed steeds:
Though now no more thy crested chiefs advance

In arm'd array, nor grasp the glittering lance;
Though knighthood boasts the martial pomp no more

That grac'd its gorgeous festivals of yore;
Say, stately dome, if e'er thy marshal'd knights
So nobly deck'd their old majestic rites,
As when, high thron'd amid thy trophied shrine

GEORGE shone the leader of the garter'd line?
Yet future triumphs, Windsor, still remain;

Still may thy bowers receive as brave a train:
For lo, to Britain and her favour'd pair,
Heaven's high command has sent a sacred heir!

Him, the bold pattern of his patriot Sire,
Shall fill with early fame immortal fire:
In life's fresh spring, ere buds the promis'd prime,

His thoughts shall mount to virtue's meed sublime;

The patriot Sire shall catch, with sure presage,
A liberal omen of his opening age;
Then to thy courts shall lead, with conscious joy,

In stripling beauty's bloom the princely boy;
There firmly wreath the braid of heavenly die,

True valour's badge, around his tender thigh.
Meantime, thy royal piles that rise elate
With many an antique tower, in massy state,
The young champion's musing mind shall raise

Vast images of Albion's elder days.
While, as around his eager glance explores
By chambers rough with war's constructed stores,

He helmets, and bruised shields, barbaric spoils
Of ancient chivalry's undaunted toils;

And the dusky trappings, hung on high,
Young Edward's sable mail shall strike his eye:

Shall fire the Youth, to crown his riper years
With rival Crests, and a new Poitiers;

In the same wall, the same triumphal base,
His own victorious monument to place.
Nor can a fairer kindred title move
The emulative age to glory's love,

Jan. 1763.

Than Edward, laureat prince. In letter'd truth,

[youth:]
Oxford, sage mother, school'd this studious
Her simple institutes, and rigid lore,
The royal nursing unreluctant bore;
Nor shun'd, at pensive eve, with lonesome pace
The moonlight cloyster's checquer'd floor to trace;

Nor scorn'd to mark the sun, at morn's due,
Stream through the storied Window's holy hue.
And O, young prince, be thine his moral praise;

Nor seek in fields of blood his warrior bays.
War has it's charms terrific. Far and wide
When stands th' embattled host in banner'd pride;

[run,
O'er the vast plain when the shrill clangours
And the long phalanx flashes in the sun;
When now no dangers of the deathful day
Mar the bright scene, nor break the firm array;

Full oft, too rashly glows with fond delight
The youth ul' breast, and asks the future fight;
Nor knows that horror's form, a spectre wan,
Stalks, yet unseen, along the gleamy van.
May no such rage be thine: No dazzling ray
Of spacious fame thy steadfast feet betray.

Be thine domestic glory's radiant calm,
Be thine the scepter wreath'd with many a palm;

Be thine the throne with peaceful emblems hung,

The silver lyre to milder conquest strung!
Instead of glorious feats achiev'd in arms,
Bid rising arts display their mimic chartas:
Just to thy country's fame, in tranquil days,
Record the past, and rouse to future praise:
Before the publick eye, in breathing brass,
Bid thy fam'd father's mighty triumphs pass;
Swell the broad ach with haughty Cuba's fall,

And cloathe with Minden's plain th' historic hall.

Then mourn not, Edward's dome, thine ancient boast,

Thy tournaments, and list'd combats lost!
From Arthur's board, no more, proud castle, mourn

Adventurous valour's Gothic trophies torn!
Those elin charms, that held in magic night
Its elder fame, and dimm'd its genuine light,
At length dissolve in truth's meridian ray,
And the bright order bursts to purer day:

The mystic round, begirt with bolder peers,
On virtue's base its rescued glory rears;
Sees civil prowess mightier acts achieve;
Sees meek humanity distress relieve;

Adopts the worth that bids the conflict cease,
And claims its honours from the chiefs of peace.

From the Opera of ARTAXERXES.

Sung by Miss BRENT.

Andante Allegro.

It o'er the cru—el ty—rant. Love A con—quest I be—

liev'd, The flatt'ring er—ror cea—se to prove; Ah! let me be de—

ceiv'd A—h! let me be de—ceiv'd. A—h!

let me be de—ceiv'd For—bear to fan a

ga—le flame, Which lo—st did first cre—ate: What was my pride is

now m—y shame, And must be ru—n'd i—o hate. Then

call not to my wa—ving mind the weakness o—f my

heart, Which, ah! I find too mu--ch inclin'd To take a trai--
to--r's part. pa--rt, To ta--ke a traitor's part.

This block contains the first system of a musical score. It features two staves: a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C), and a bass staff. The melody is written in a minuet style. The lyrics are printed below the staves, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across measures.

Mr. NEAL'S MINUET.

This block contains the second system of a musical score, titled 'Mr. NEAL'S MINUET'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass, in the same key signature (one sharp) and common time. The music is a continuous melody for the minuet. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, Jan. 1,
1763. By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,
Esq; Poet Laureat.

I.

At length th' imperious lord of war,
Yields to the fates their eben car,
And frowning quits his toil:
Dash'd from his hand the bleeding spear
Now deigns a happier form to wear,
And peaceful turns the soil.
Th' insatiate suries of his train
Revenge, and Hate, and fell Disdain,
With heart of steel, and eyes of fire,
Who stain the sword which honour draws,
Who fully virtue's sacred cause,
To Stygian depths retire.
Unholy shapes, and shadows drear,
The pallid family of Fear,
And Rapine, still by shrieks pursu'd,
And meagre Famine's squalid brood
Close the dire crew.—Ye' eternal gates, display
Your adamant folds, and shut them from
the day!

II.

For lo, in yonder pregnant skies
On billowy clouds the goddess lies
Whose presence breathes delight!
Whose power th' obsequious seasons own,
And winter loses half his frown,
And half her shades the night.
Soft smiling PEACE, whom Venus bore,
When tutor'd by th' enchanting lore
Of Maia's blooming son,
She sooth'd the synod of the Gods,
Drove discord from the blest abodes,
And Jove resum'd his throne.
Th' attendant graces gird her round,
And sportive Ease with locks unbound,
And every muse to leisure born,
And Plenty with her twisted horn,
While changeful Commerce spreads her loof-
en'd sails,
Blow, as ye list, ye winds, the reign of
PEACE prevails.

III.

And see, to grace that milder reign,
Sweet Innocence adorns the train,
And deigns a human frame to wear,
In form and features Albion's heir,
A future George!—Propitious powers,
Ye delegates of heaven's high king,
Who guide the years, the days, the hours,
That float on time's progressive wing,
Exert your influence; bid us know
From parent worth what virtues flow!
Be to less happy realms resign'd
The warrior's unrelenting rage,
We ask not kings of hero-kind.
The storms, and earthquakes of their age,
To us the nobler blessings given:
O teach us delegates of heaven,
What mightier bliss from union springs!
Future subjects, future kings
Shall bless the fair example shown
And from our character transcribe their own,

* Camdens, in his Lyfad.

"A people, zealous to obey,
A monarch, whose parental sway
Despises regal art,
His shield, the laws which guard the
land,
His sword, each Briton's eager hand,
His throne, each Briton's heart."

PROLOGUE to the Tragedy of ELVIRA,
(See p. 36.)

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

WAR is no more; those thunders cease
to roll,
That lately shook the globe from pole to pole;
When Britain fought, and triumph'd o'er,
her foe,
Wherever winds can waft, or waters flow.
She, and she only could, bade discord cease,
And having humbled, gave the nations peace.
May its wish'd influence, thro' this favour'd
isle,
On ev'ry brow, in ev'ry bosom, smile!
'Twas union made her queen of land and main:
'Tis that alone her triumphs can maintain;
Improve those blessings, arts will now adorn,
And send them safe to Britons yet unborn.
O might no other strife your hearts divide,
Than how a culprit-author should be try'd;
Ours, whom no mean, no partial interest
moves,
Would be the victim of that peace he loves.
Yet, why this fear? good-nature is your boast:
And, who most want it, ever feel it most.
Abroad, you knew to conquer and to spare:
And, as your cause, your conduct too was fair.
Then, what you gave so nobly to the foe,
At home, and to a friend, you sure will show.
His scenes, to night, no feign'd adventure
bring
If tears shall fall, from real ills they spring.
What Lisbon trembling saw and truly
mourn'd;
What her first muse * in Epic strains adorn'd;
What Paris next bedew'd with copious tears,
Now to the sons of Britain late appears.
To you, wherever truth and nature reign,
And terror shakes and pity melts the strain;
Wherever these declare the genuine bard,
Your warm applauses are his sure reward:
Then, while such judges strike our author's
view,
His fears are from himself, and not from you.

EPILOGUE, by Mr. GARRICK.
Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

LADIES and gentlemen—'tis so ill-bred—
We have no epilogue, because I'm dead;
For he, our bard, with frerzy-rolling eye,
Swears you shan't laugh, when he has made
you cry.
At which I gave his sleeve a gentle pull,
"Suppose they should not cry, and should be
dull:
In such a case, 'twould surely do no harm,
A little lively nonsense taken warm:

On

On critic stomachs delicate and squally,
 'Twill even make a heavy meal sit easy.
The town hates Epilogues—"It is not true,"
 I answer'd that for you—and you—and you
 (To Pit, Boxes, and st Gall.
 "They call for epilogues and hornpipes
 too:— (To the Upper Gall.
Madam, the critics say—"To you they're civil.
 Here, if they have 'em not, they'll play the
 devil;
 Out of this house, sir, and to you alone,
 They'll smile, cry, bravo! charming!—Here
 they groan:
 A single critic will not frown, look big,
 Harmless and pliant as a single twig;
 But crowded here they change, and 'tis not
 odd,
 For twigs when bundled up, become a rod.
 Critics to bards, like beauties to each other,
 When tête à tête their enmity they smother;
 "Kiss me, my dear—How do you?—Charm-
 ing creature! [each feature!
 "What shape! what bloom! what spirit in
 "You flatter me—Pon honour, no—You do—
 "My friend—my dear—sincerely yours—
 adieu"
 But when at routs, the dear friends change
 their tone—
 I speak of foreign ladies not our own."
 Will you permit, good sirs, these gloomy
 folk

To smooth the pensive thoughtful brow,
 With every lenient art;
 To cheer with fond condoling voice,
 The best of parents heart:
 For no designing private end,
 Your interest to employ;
 But thro' the family to spread
 Content and smiling joy:
 To keep (of mutual faith secure
 To friendship's strictest ties)
 A friendship, generous as your thoughts,
 And powerful as your eyes:
 These are thy praise, these honours thine;
 Not that thy sense is shewn,
 Like Laura's deep discerning parts,
 In theory alone.
 Not that a tinsel train of beaux,
 Impertinently near,
 Such as attend Cosmelia's shrine,
 Breathe flattery in your ear.
 Not that like Stella you delight
 In every gossip's chat,
 In whispers, jesting, politicks,
 Tales, sing-song, and all that.
 Not that like Myra, trifling maid,
 You misemploy your time,
 To find a dark enigma out,
 And make a rebus chime.
 But that in life's fair-opening dawn,
 When wit and beauty reign,
 You, with more noble views inspir'd,
 Your sex's arts disdain.
 And sure that secret self applause
 Which conscious duty gains,
 Is greater triumph than to hold
 Admiring crowds in chains.

TO STELLA.

THE modern way of raising fame
 Is to attack another's name;
 We pull our neighbours structure down
 To fix the basis for our own:
 Thus then to you, in modish way,
 Begins th' epistolary lay.
 Laura may some admirers have
 Yet sure the nymph is quite too grave,
 Cosmelia, time and thought to kill,
 Is ever fighting for quadrille.
 Cælia with envy pines, to hear
 That after all her pains and care,
 Each guest of nicer taste prefers
 The ducks of madam Brunt, to hers.
 And as a secret entre nous,
 Who, with up-lifted hands and eyes,
 Views every trifle with surprise.
 Must I, alas! Your charms to flatter;
 These ladies character bespatter?
 Allowing each assertion true.
 Will it at all advantage you?
 Do flowers the more attract the eye,
 Because, perhaps, some weeds are nigh?

Will

To give all tragedy without one joke?
 They gravely tell us—Tragedy's design'd
 To purge the passions, purify the mind;
 To which I say, to strike those blockheads
 dumb,
 "With physic always give a sugar-plumb."
 I love these sugar-plumbs in prose or rhimes;
 No one is merrier than myself sometimes;
 Yet I, poor I, with tears and constant moan,
 Am melted down almost to skin and bone.
 This night, in sighs and sobs I drew my
 breath;
 Love, marriage, treason, prison, poison, death,
 Were scarce sufficient to complete my fate;
 Two children were thrown in to make up
 weight.
 With all these sufferings, is it not provoking,
 To be deny'd at last a little joking?
 If they will make new laws, for mirth's sake
 break 'em,
 Roar out for epilogues, and let me speak 'em.
*The five following Copies of Verses were
 separately enclosed, and directed to five
 Ladies, who all lived in the same House,
 with a Request to each that they might
 not be shewn to any of the other.*

TO CÆLIA.

TO shine with dignity and ease
 In life's domestic sphere;
 Each humble duty to attend,
 With happiness and care:

Will Ferie's lines true critics please,
Because they're not so bad—as these?
Worth from ourselves alone proceeds,
No foreign aid, or hopes, or needs;
He who makes others' faults his theme,
Not praises you, but lashes them.

Well then, resolv'd to write again,
I knit my brow, I rack my brain,
And thus proceeds th' heroic strain,
Fair nymph, to whom each power in hea-

ven
Has some peculiar blessing given:
To form thy all-accomplish'd mind,
Apollo and Minerva join'd—
The muses taught the tuneful song,
And with persuasion tip'd your tongue.
Venus herself, with lavish pride,
Each heart-bewitching charm supply'd,
And gave her vestur which inspires
The pleasing train of fond desires.
Juno bestow'd majestic grace,
The awful meins, and stately pace
Around the lower soft-smiling spot.
Is this the lass of W—n court?
This Nancy, tripping o'er the green,
In trim array, and pinners clean?
Or list'ning to some merry tale,
Or jesting gay, with parson Hale?

Eye, flattery, eye, these sights forbear,
Such panegyrics only sneer:
Praise, like perfume, with caution spread,
Breathes odours round the gentle maid,
But when too lavishly diffus'd,
Seems for some secret purpose us'd.
Should I, fair nymph, in rhymes aver,
(Like any canting sonneteer)

That millions for your beauties sigh,
That life or death were in your eye,
Your heart would give my tongue the lie?

But should I paint you as you are,
Gay, prudent, affable, sincere;
Skillful each duty to attend,
The sister, daughter, and the friend,
With all your sex's virtues bright,
Charming, but not a goddess quite.
Should I a draft like this design,
Tho' faint my colours, weak my line,
And boldly grace it with your name,
Tho' you th' officious soul might blame,
Yet all, who the original knew,
Would own the copy strictly true.
And, madam, give me leave to boast,
That speaking truth is praising most.

To M Y R A.

L A U R A with beauty blest and fancy
And all that nature can dispense,
Is oft into extremes betray'd;
Or quite a rom, or quite a pride
Unskill'd to keep the golden mean
Twixt noisy mirth, and silent spleen,
That mean by you purs'd,
Fair tenants of the sylvan shade.

Cosmellia, elegantly gay,
Is all agog for park and play,
For courtly ball and masquerade—
Say, when of all the lovers possess'd,
Can the such home-felt pleasures know,
Can at her heart such raptures glow,
As warm thy gentle breast,
Fair tenant of the sylvan shade?

In blooming youth maturely wise,
Let Cælia half her thoughts disguise,
Her words reserv'd, her conduct weigh'd,
By soft behaviour, void of art,
In which the very soul is seen,
Nor needs grave affectation's screen,
'Tis yours to touch the heart,
Fair tenant of the sylvan shade.

With roguish smile, and waggish leer,
See Stella half the country sneer,
And with her wit her beauty aid;
Say, can the smartest repartees
Charm like the calm engaging sense,
The humour cautious of offence,
Which makes thy converse please,
Fair tenant of the sylvan shade.

Oh, may no ill, by fortune sent,
Annoy thy bliss, thy sweet content,
Sweet as thy voice, thou lovely maid;
Thy voice, which, like Timotheus' lyre,
Can from the grief-sunk breast remove
All pangs, except the pangs of love,
Love which your charms inspire,
Fair tenant of the sylvan shade.

To L A U R A.

If prudent, weighing each event,
If wise good-nature, calm content,
If wit and judgment join'd,
If social mirth, and sprightly air,
Softness peculiar to the fair,
And mainly strength of mind.

If these have power to charm the heart,
When grac'd with each engaging art,
That nature can dispense,
You, madam, may with justice claim
The tribute of sincere esteem,
From every man of sense.

Let then Cosmellia, tender thing!
Frequent some salutary spring,
For health and company.
Let gentle Cælia fill her head
With novels, better never read,
With farce and tragedy.

Let Myra to the conjurer go,
Her future scenes of life to know,
Curious impertinent!
Stella in jovial schemes engage,
To hear the pygmies of the stage,
Their prompted scandal vent.

Whilst you with nobler pleasures blest,
Of more than female sense possess,
These trifles can despise,
Contemn the light romantic theme,
The puppet-show, the modish stream,
The fortune teller's lies.

Thus thro' th' Athenian streets of old,
Where labour'd filver, sculptur'd gold,
Detain'd the gazing throng,
Great Socrates could walk serene,
Unenvying view the glittering scene,
And pass with scorn along.

TO COSMELIA.

SAY, fair one, say, (since summer's smiles
Are o'er, and winter'd nature spreads her hues no more)
What pleasure can the rural scene display,
Still to detain thee there, and bribe thy stay?
For sure no belle of taste refin'd admits
Grave books, low carols, dull songs, or duller
squires.
Let sober Laura turn dry valances o'er,
Those eyes that cannot wound, on books may
pore.
Let Celia learn each prudent housewife's care,
Pity! she cannot grace a higher sphere.
Let Myra warble sonnets from her throat,
Hard fate! to please by nothing—but her note.
To win some son of earth let Stella try,
Pretty! to weave a net to catch a fly.
'Tis yours, fair nymph, to act the nobler part,
To charm the ravish'd eye, to warm the heart,
In different ways the belles and beaux to
move,
And touch those breasts with envy, those with
love;
To deck, genteelly gay, the publick ball,
Grace the side-box, or shine along the wall.
Leave then, Cosmelia, leave the lonely shade,
Nor let your charms, like flowers in deserts,
fade.
Shall such accomplishments unconfess remain?
Shall nature lavish such rare gifts in vain?
Why beams the fatal lustre in your eye?
Why shows thy lip its vermeil-tinctur'd dye?
Why o'er thy cheek, in happy contrast
spread,
Shines the pure white, and glows the blushing
Why swells the snowy breast with artless ease?
Why falls the taper waist by nice degrees?
Why—but to charm was this profusion meant?
Haste then, fair nymph, and answer heaven's
intent.
To London haste, where joys eternal reign,
And social pleasure leads its smiling train.
Yet (tho' unconscions of your power you fly
To close retreats, and shun the publick eye,
As Venus left her stately throne above,
And with her presence grac'd some humble
grove)
Where e'er you shine, admiring crowds re-
sort,
And banish insects in the sun-beams sport,
And banish solitude from W—n court.

There soft gallants confess the tender flame,
And echo to the woods Cosmelia's name:
There fighting poets tune their sweetest lays,
And wound the glass with fair Cosmelia's
praise.

Dear, fatal place! Whose power is such, that
he
"Returns a slave, sad change, who enter'd
For love does there his favourite mansion find,
And thron'd in your bright eyes, enslaves
mankind.

ODE TO DOKE HUMPHRY,

Imitated from HORACE, Lib. I. Ode 13.
Parcius jundat, &c.

WHERE are the crowds we saw be-
fore?
No flatt'ers now besiege your door,
None to your smiles aspire;
Your porter once so brisk in place,
So busy, bustling like your grace,
May with your grace retire.

II. The promise-ful, deluded throng,
Who bow'd so low, who bow'd so long,
And at your levees waited—
Commons and peers alike are gone,
Your very bishops too are flown,
To G——— to be translated.

III. When age comes on, and business fails,
The cast off harlot weeps and rails,
Yet still would fain be cooing;
To bring new lovers to her arms,
Ogles, coquets, repairs her charms,
Old women will be doing.

IV. So you still smirk and nod the head,
But all in vain,—your charms are fled,
The tongue of Flattery ceases,
In vain you strive to raise a flame,
Though past the power, you love the game—
With age desire increases.

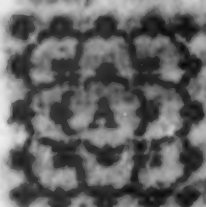
V. All to St. Ja—'s new repair,
Where virtue with her modest air
Each raptur'd bosom fires—
She never jilts, she ne'er betrays,
But always means the thing she says,
And love and joy inspires.

VI. With native charms in blooming youth,
With spirit, gentleness, and truth,
All strive to woo and win her;
While, to your batter'd person sold,
They from the arts of age to old,
So impotent a sinner.

VII. You op'ning rose, secure from blight,
Will charm the sense, attract the sight,
And throw its sweets about—
While sapless wood but makes a blaze,
Which boys attend with loud applause,
And then in smoke goes out.

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.



Most intense frost set in at the close of the last year, which continued until the 29th, with as much severity as was experienced in the hard frost, which commenced at the latter end of 1799. The Thames was frozen over, above bridge, so that, in many places, passengers and carriages passed over the ice, and booths were erected and fairs held in other places. Below bridge, it afforded a most melancholy prospect; the ice floating up and down with the tide, cut the cables of the shipping, setting whole tiers afloat, many of which were driven on shore, and damage done to a great amount. One ship was driven with such violence against London bridge, that her boltsprit beat down upwards of twenty feet of the new stone ballistines. The navigation of the river, and business of the Custom-house, were hereby at a stand, and many thousand watermen, &c. with their families, plunged into extreme distress. The ice being measured, was, in some places six feet thick. After saying this, it were needless to observe, that every river and stream was covered with ice, and the streets of this metropolis wore a gloomy aspect, and were dangerous to pass for carriages and persons on foot; notwithstanding that the Magistrates exerted themselves, in all parts of the city and suburbs, and employed numbers of poor men, who were destitute of work, to clear away the ice and filth. Farringdon ward without, particularly, by the care of alderman Sir Francis Gosling, was rendered commodious to passengers, not only through its great streets, but even its obscure lanes and alleys. Sea gulls came up as high as London bridge, and birds were driven from their usual haunts, and were seen, in great numbers, in the streets of London. Watermen, fishermen, lightermen, gardeners, &c. went about in unsuitable bodies, begging the charity of the public. Fish were obliged to be sent up by land, from Gravesend to Billingsgate. Many persons were frozen to death in the streets and on the river, and numbers of accidents, some of which proved mortal, happened, from falls by the slipperiness of the ways, and in sliding and skating upon the ice. Sheep were frozen to death in the fields, and, which indeed kept down the price of that commodity, numerous herds of cattle were brought up to the London market for want of fodder. Coals were mounted up to a great price, which increased the distresses of the common people: But the hand of charity was liberally

and kindly opened to their necessities; considerable sums of money were collected in the city, and the several parishes within the bills of mortality, for the relief of the poor, not otherwise provided for. Communities and private persons opened their hearts and their purses generously, and administered to the wants of their suffering fellow creatures; clothes were supplied for the naked, and victuals for the hungry; and, in general, the English supported that exalted character they have obtained even from their enemies, for extensive benevolence and unbounded charity. The frost was felt severely, also, in most parts of the British dominions, and in all the countries of the North.

The forgeries and flight of Mr. Rice, a broker, made a great noise, at the beginning of the month: This person, who lived in an affluent, or rather profuse manner, at the rate, as said, of 2000*l.* per annum, and kept his country house, coach, chariot, &c. &c. was agent to a lady (Mrs. Pearce) in Yorkshire, in whose name he forged a letter of attorney, by means of which he defrauded the South Sea Company, Bank, &c. of many thousand pounds, &c. and after discharging his private debts and servants, decamped, and got over to France. Immediately proper persons were sent in pursuit of him; his wife was detected in her endeavour to follow him, by way of Harwich, and voluntarily surrendered near 500*l.* which she had in her custody, whereupon he was released. An attorney has been examined upon some suspicion of his being an accomplice with him, and committed to the compters, but, after some time, admitted to bail. The pursuit after him had, to the 25th of January inst. proved ineffectual; though it was then reported by the intelligence obtained by certain intercepted letters, under a fictitious name, which his correspondent carried unopened to the Lord Mayor, that he was, at the time of writing, at Cambray, in Flanders; and no doubt proper use will be made of that intelligence. The Government has facilitated, by their application to several courts, the taking of him, as his crime renders him obnoxious to all civilised nations.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 27. Sir Thomas Adams, commander of his majesty's ship the Boston, has sent into Plymouth the Family Compact, a Spanish privateer, from St. Sebastian, of ten carriage guns, and one hundred and one men, which he took, in the latitude 42*°* 00', one hundred and sixty leagues to the westward of the Lizard.

Lisbon, Dec. 21. Captain Graves, in his Britannic majesty's ship the *Antelope*, in his passage from Newfoundland, with the fifth ships under his convoy, met with the *Marlborough* man-of-war, captain Burost, which in her voyage from the *Havannah* had sprung a leak; and the ship's company, who had been for several days in very great distress, were obliged to leave her, and to go on board the *Antelope*, which arrived yesterday in this harbour.

A more full account of this unfortunate affair is contained in the following extract of a letter from a lieutenant on board the *Marlborough*, dated Lisbon, Dec. 26.

"I take this opportunity by the packet, to acquaint you of my safe arrival here, after a very miraculous escape from death. We sailed from the *Havannah* with Sir George Pococke, and several men of war and merchantmen. We had a very good passage thro' the windward passage; but two days after, we unfortunately met with a hard gale of wind, which separated us from the fleet. We were obliged to stand on before the wind, our people being very sickly and weak. The next morning we brought to, expecting to see Sir George; but at five in the evening, saw nothing of him. I had forgot to tell you our ship leaked before we came out; but at this time our leaks encreasing, we consulted among ourselves, and were away. We ran in the 24 hours, for several days, 70, 60, and 50 leagues, but the leak encreasing more and more, we heaved 30 guns overboard, and cut away our anchor, but all to no purpose.

"At this time we had six pumps manned with 54 men, continually going; yet the leak gained so very fast upon us, that we gave our lives over for lost. November 23, we thought would have been our last night; but providence ordered it otherwise; we kept up the ship that night with great difficulty. About eight the next morning the man at the mast head called out that he saw four sail, which put new life into us all. We were relieved from death, which was then before our eyes, to life in a moment. We immediately made all the sail we could, fired several guns, and made the signal of distress. At last they discovered us, and sought to; but how great was our unspeakable joy, when we found her to be his Majesty's ship *Antelope*, from Newfoundland, with the fleet from Lisbon. We immediately told the captain know our situation; upon which he hoisted out his boats, and we did the same, and began to send the people on board; and by five in the evening, we shipped them all safe in the *Antelope*. I was the last person that came out of the foundering ship; I went to do so, and was very glad of it, as it appeared afterwards; for going in search after a shaft with a lantern, I found three men dead drunk; I got them into the boat, and went on board. We did not lose a man; and now nothing of this kind is to be feared."

and when I came out of the ship, the water was almost up to her orlop-deck."

SUNDAY, Jan. 2.

The Hoop tavern, at Battersea, was consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 3.

Admiralty-Office. Captain Middleton, of his majesty's ship *Adventure*, gives an account, in his letter of the 15th inst, dated at least of his having the day before, in the lat. of 45 degrees north, and 10 degrees west longitude from the Lizard, chased and taken the *Artificialia*, a French privateer, belonging to Bayonne, of eight carriage guns, and sixty-four men.

FRIDAY, 7.

A fire broke out in the vaults under St. James's church, occasioned by some lighted flambeaux left behind, at the funeral of a lady, which consumed many coffins before it could be extinguished.

St. James's. This day Lucky Abdelayer Haniel, ambassador from the emperor of Morocco, had his first audience of his majesty, to deliver his credential letters.

SATURDAY, 8.

A brew-house was consumed by fire, in Castle-street, Long-acre.

SUNDAY, 9.

Sir Charles Hardy, with his fleet, arrived at Plymouth, from a cruise.

TUESDAY, 11.

Three houses were consumed by fire, and several damaged, in Hanging-sword-alley, White-fryars.

SATURDAY, 15.

A proclamation was issued for continuing officers, not already removed or discharged, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, for four months from the 1st instant.

Several glass warehouses were consumed by fire, in Temple-street, White-fryars.

MONDAY, 17.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Morris Delaney and John Collins, for highway robbery; Thomas Brann, for sheep-stealing; William Chapp, for stealing a gelding; Hans Bay, for stealing a silver tankard; William Aaron Ralby, for burglary; and George Watson, for house-breaking, received sentence of death: One to be transported for fourteen and fifteen for seven years, three to be whipped, and three were branded.

Emanuel Mountain, a Portuguese sailor, who had also been convicted at this session, for the murder of Joseph Cassia, a Genoese, was executed at Tyburn.

Admiralty-Office. On the 13th instant, Admiral Sir George Pococke arrived at Plymouth, in his majesty's ship *Natur*, from the *Havannah*, having been separated at sea from the other ships of his squadron.

TUESDAY, 18.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Carpenter, of his majesty's

of his majesty's ship *Natur*, from the *Havannah*, having been separated at sea from the other ships of his squadron.

His Majesty's ship *Coventry*, gives an account, in his letter dated at Kinsale the 9th instant, that in the latitude of 48. 30. North, and longitude 8. 00. West from Cape Clear, the 30th of December, he took the *Groignard* French privateer, of ten guns, and one hundred and twenty-six men, belonging to Bayonne; and that he parted with the prize off the Cape the 5th instant.

Admiralty-Office. By letters received last night from Cork and Kinsale, from captain Barton, of his Majesty's ship *Devonshire*, and others, there is an account of the following ships (part of those which sailed from the Havannah with admiral Sir George Pococke) being arrived at those places, viz.

Devonshire, 66 guns, Capt. Barton.

Infanta, 70 guns, Capt. Elphinston,

St. Janero prize, Capt. Dickson.

Assumption prize, Capt. Randall.

With eleven sail of transports.

The Gosport is also arrived at Cork with sixty sail of merchant ships under convoy from Virginia.

[By the ships come from the Havannah we have advice of the loss of the *Temple* man of war, of 74 guns, on the 13th of December at sea, but the crew and stores providentially saved: it is also said several of the transport-ships foundered. The officers who came in the fleet report, that the loss our men sustained from their first landing on the island of Cuba, amounted in the whole to about 10,000, which is attributed more to the advanced season of the year when they went on duty, than the power of the enemy, no more than 3000 having fallen by the siege.]

Farther to relate the difficulties Sir George Pococke's fleet met with, we shall insert an extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Culloden* man of war, dated Milford haven, Jan. 6.

"We arrived here after a very melancholy passage of nine weeks, in the first part of which we lost company with the *Mariborough*, and a Spanish man of war of 70 guns, one of our Havannah prizes; one of the two had lost all her masts, but as it was night we could not tell which; neither could we lend them any assistance.

The latter part of our passage was worse, as every morning presented a new scene of horror; signals of distress were repeated by almost every ship of the fleet. A signal was made by the admiral for us to assist him, till we could hardly help ourselves; for on the 25th of December we laboured, and made so much water, that it was with the utmost difficulty we kept her above water: The captain thought it prudent to ease her, by heaving 24 of her guns overboard, which had its desired effect; otherwise we must infallibly have suffered the same fate as the *Temple* man of war of 70 guns, and six transports, whom we saw go down, and very fortunately saved all their hands, except one transport that went down so suddenly, and so far off from any ship, whom we are afraid sunk with her."

It may not be improper in this place to set forth Havannah prize-money, first distribution, paid October 18, 1762.

	Total sum £	
Com. Chief	—	516185
Admiral	—	86030
Gen. Elliot	—	86030
Commodore	—	17206
		17206

206474

2) 309711

Remains for the army's proportion — — — 254855

1 Maj. Gen.	—	4839
1 more	—	4839
1 Brigadier	—	1382
6 more	—	8195
Field Officer	—	379
50 more	—	18977
1 Captain	—	130
184 more	—	24065
1 Subaltern	—	80
398 more	—	48311
1 Serjeant	—	6
762 more	—	48311
1 Corporal	—	4
748 more	—	3624
1 Private	—	3
12099 more	—	36011

254855

Fractions upon the whole — — —

Total £. 154855

Navy's share of prize-money.

Captains, each	—	£. 1125
Lieutenants	—	86
Warrants	—	43
Petty Officers	—	12
Seamen	—	2 10

THURSDAY, 20.

An house was consumed by fire, and others damaged, in Green-street, Leicester-fields. A house was also burnt, at North-end.

FRIDAY, 21.

Several houses were consumed by fire, and many damaged, near Somerset-house, in the Strand. A widow lady, aged 103, perished in the flames.

SATURDAY, 22.

The fire near Somerset-house broke out afresh, and did farther damage.

SUNDAY, 23.

A house was consumed by fire in Bunhill-row, and Mr. du Plessy, a French protestant minister, and his nurse, perished in the flames. On Monday this fire also broke out afresh, and destroy'd another house.

Sir George Pococke arrived in town. [The next day he waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

The King's free pardon, and a reward of 100l. from the admiralty, are offered for a discovery of the person who sent an anonymous letter by the general post to vice admiral

at Holborn, at the dock-yard at Portsmouth, threatening to shoot him.

The frequent fires that happen in and about this metropolis, being a matter of public concern, the following queries, made by the late Bishop Berkeley, of the kingdom of Ireland, may serve as well for hints to the inhabitants on this side of the water, as for those for whose use he first intended them:

“Whether tiles and plaister may not supply the place of Norway fir, for flooring and wainscot? Whether plaister be not warmer, as well as more secure, than wood? And whether a modern fashionable house, lined with fir, daubed over with oil and paint, be not like a fire-ship ready to be lighted up by all accidents?”

Richard Preston stands charged, on oath, with the cruel murder and robbery of a young man in the month of June, 1759, in a wood at Higney, in the parish of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire; and, in order for the apprehending and bringing him to justice, his majesty promises a reward of one hundred pounds to any person who shall apprehend, or be the means of apprehending the said Richard Preston; to be paid by the Right Hon. the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, upon the commitment of him the said Richard Preston to prison.

Many shipwrecks have unfortunately happened, in the stormy weather, on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Several houses have lately been consumed by fire, at Collingburn, in Wiltshire.

A sugar house has been consumed by fire, at Bristol.

Lord Viscount Townshend has opened a charity-school, at his own expence, at Raynham, in Norfolk, near Raynham-castle, his Lordship's seat, for cloathing and educating thirty boys and twenty girls, the latter to be brought up to spinning.

A man-house and two dwelling-houses, have been consumed by fire, at Bridgend, in Glamorganshire.

Edinburgh, Jan. 15. By a letter from Buchan, we are informed, that some days ago the river hard by that place, commonly called the North-water, all of a sudden dried up, and continued so, from six in the morning till twelve at noon, when the water again returned, and began to flow as usual.

Copy of a letter from New-York, November 30, 1762.

“Since I wrote to you, one of our privateers has sent in a prize here, taken out of a fleet of Frenchmen, bound from Cape Francois to France. This fleet consisted of about 25 sail of merchant vessels under convoy of three king's frigates, and a merchant frigate of 18 guns. There were three privateers belonging to this place, and four West-India privateers cruising together, and fell in with them. In the night they took five

vessels out of the fleet: And next day, Commodore Keppel, who was cruising there with seven men of war, appeared in sight of the French fleet, and, with the privateers, has taken every one of them. Commodore Keppel has carried the four frigates and eighteen merchantmen to Jamaica. They are all richly loaded with sugar, coffee, and Indigo. Three more are ordered here, and expected every hour.”

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Nov. 3. Letters received last week from Augusta and Savannah inform us, that the enemy Choctaws had set upon some traders from Augusta, for the Chickesaw nation, with about thirty horses loaded with goods, which they made prize of: their shot went through the cloaths of several of the people, and wounded one of them, but none were killed or taken prisoners.

On Thursday last arrived here from England, his majesty's ship the Epreuve, commanded by Peter Blake, Esq; who was sent hither with Outassite, or Judd's Friend, and the two other Cherokee Indians, that went from Virginia in the said vessel. Great attention was paid to those Indians in England by his majesty's ministers, of which they are very sensible, as well as the care Capt. Blake has taken of them. Yesterday Outassite had an audience of his excellency the governor in council, where he expressed his attachment to the British nation. (See our last volume, p. 319, &c.)

His excellency has sent a message to the Cherokee country with accounts of their arrival here, and has ordered carriages to be provided for carrying up the presents they received in England from the king.

Products of 8th Carolina entered for exportation, from the port of Charles-town, from December 23^d, 1761, the day the first vessel with rice of crop 1761 was cleared out, to September 1st, 1762, both days inclusive.

Rice	63,288 barrels
Indico	249,000 lb.
Staves	157,280
Shingles	6,4740
Corn	23,104 bushels
Pease	3,980 bushels
Pork	2,275 barrels
Butter	8 kegs
Deer-skins	231 hhds.
	12 casks
	215 bundles
	1043 loose
Pitch	3,110 barrels
Tar	1,119 ditto
Tobacco	14 hhds.
Rosin	19 barrels
Tanned leather	2,693 skins
Tallow	32 barrels
Fish	41 barrels
Timber, &c.	103,293 feet
Oranges	4 barrels
G ²	Soap

Soap	100 boxes
Potatoes	20 bushels
Laths	3,500
Turpentine	751 barrels
Beef	10 ditto
Bacon	1,648 lb.
Candles, Myrr. Wax.	14 boxes
Oats	388 bushels
Hoops	14,500
Reeds	400
Handspikes	360
Furrs	1 hhd, 1 bundle, 2 barrels

Pink-root	1 cask
Bees-wax	6 casks
Hams	5 barrels

Days appointed for holding the sessions of the peace and goal delivery, for the county of Middlesex, for the year 1763.

Quarter-session, Jan. Monday 10, at Hicks's hall; Friday 14, Old-bailey.

General session, Feb. Monday 11, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 23, Old-bailey.

Quarter-session, April, Monday 11, at Westminster.

Adjournment, to Tuesday April 12, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 13, Old-bailey.

General session, May, Tuesday 17, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 18, Old-bailey.

Quarter-session, July, Monday 4, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 6, Old-bailey.

General session, Sept. Monday 12, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 14, Old-bailey.

Quarter-session, October, Thursday 13, at Westminster.

Adjournment, to Monday 17, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 19, Old-bailey.

General session, December, Monday 5, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 7, Old-bailey.

N. B. The sessions of oyer and terminer commence at Hicks's hall the day on which the sessions of the peace do.

Days for holding the general quarter-session of the peace for the county of Surry, for the year 1761.

Tuesday, January 15, at St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

Tuesday, April 17, at Ryegate.

Tuesday, July 12, at Guildford.

Tuesday, October 11, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

On the 17th of October last a terrible fire happened at Archangel, in Russia, which consumed the tar warehouses, containing 300,000 barrels, besides reducing other buildings to ashes.

The prize question for the year 1764, proposed to the Literati of all nations by the Berlin academy of sciences and belles lettres, is, "When the sovereignty of the Grecian emperors at Rome totally ceased? What was then the government of the Romans? And at what time was the papal sovereignty established?"—The prize is a gold medal of sixty du-

cats weight: the essays to be transmitted before the first of January, 1764, directed to Mr. Formey, secretary to the academy; a motto to be put to them, and inclosed a sealed note, containing the motto, the author's name, and place of abode. The academy's judgment will be declared at the public meeting of the 31st of May, 1764.

The academy farther gives notice, that the author of a satisfactory memoir on the following subject, which was to have been determined this year, is, at whatever time it shall be sent, entitled to the prize: "An explanation of Hearing, relatively to the manner in which the perception of Sound is produced, in virtue of the inward texture of the Ear."

We learn from Lidkoping, in West Gothland, on the lake of Wener, that on the 24th past, at about a quarter before eight in the morning, they had a shock of an earthquake there, accompanied with subterraneous noise, which passed from south to north, and lasted for the space of two minutes, but happily did no damage either to persons or buildings.

In the list of French ships, &c. taken or destroyed during the present war (See p. 701. of our last volume) the following are omitted:

Taken.	20 Valeur
71 Courageux	20 Basclay
64 Duc d'Aquitain	16 Duc d'Hanover
64 Bienfaisant	Destroyed
61 St. Florentine	31 Machault
Frigates.	22 Bienfaisant
44 Marshal Belleisle	18 Marq. Marloje
44 Loire	Lost
38 Bienacquis	44 Juno
36 Chariot Royal	English.
32 Echo	20 Gramont, taken
24 Robuste	20 Penguin, destroyed

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. **M**R. Flexney, an eminent bookseller, was married to Miss Broughton.

Jan. 6. Stephen Holt, Esq; to Miss Williams.

14. Capt. Uvedale, of the Navy, to Miss Cooke.

21. Rev. Mr. Allett, to Miss Allett.

Dec. 11. Lady Juliet Dawkins, was delivered of a daughter.

Jan. 1. Countess of Fingal, of a daughter.

2. Lady of the Rev. Dr. King, of children. She died soon after.

Lady of Charles Gould, Esq; of a son.

7. Lady of George Stephenson, Esq; of a son and heir.

13. Lady of Timothy Caswall, Esq; of a daughter.

20. Lady of John Trevelyan, Esq; of a son.

Lately. Countess of Elgin, of a son and heir.

Lately. Lady Packington, of a daughter.

Two labourers' wives, near Bridgewater, each of three children.

Lady Dick, of a son and heir.

Lady Bagot, of a daughter.

Lady of Capt. Sawrey, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **M**R. Demetrius, an eminent merchant.

2. Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D. Chancellor of Sarum, Archdeacon of Wilts, &c.

Mr. Evan Owens, of Denbigh, aged 100.

The Right Hon. John Carteret, Earl Granville, Viscount and Baron Carteret, Knight of the Garter, and President of the Privy Council, aged 71. (See *Carteret, Granville*, in our *General Index*.) He is succeeded in titles and estates by Robert Lord Viscount Carteret, his son, now Earl Granville.

4. Hon. General Handasyd, one of the oldest general officers in the service.

8. Peter Davall, Esq; a master, &c. in Chancery.

10. Francis Hawksbee, F. R. S. and librarian to that society.

11. Hon. Thomas Howard, nephew and heir apparent to the duke of Norfolk.

David Pennant, of Flintshire, Esq;

William Quarrell, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

12. Mr. Abraham Mendes Da Costa, formerly a merchant.

James Wallace, of Stratford, Esq;

15. Mrs. Cooke, of Stoke-Newington, a very charitable Lady.

17. Dr. Hawes, physician to the charter-house.

18. Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart. member for Knaresborough.

Isaac Savage, Esq; an eminent eye.

Jacob Wilson, of Rotherhithe, Esq;

Mr. John Noon, many years a bookseller in Cheapside, aged 86.

20. James Pitt, Esq; aged 84, a writer for the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and more generally remembered by the nickname of mother Osborne. (See *Osborne* in our *General Index*.)

22. Edward Wharton, of Holborn, Esq; lately, Mrs. Eth. of Agnes Burton, in Yorkshire, aged 100. A few days before her death she prepared every thing for her funeral.

Thomas Maire, of Lartington hall, Durham, Esq;

John Spurrel, Esq; an alderman of Norwich, aged 81. He left many charitable legacies.

George Throckmorton, Esq; son of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.

William Milles, of great Scotland-Yard, Esq;

Nathaniel Ogle, of Kirkhay, in Northumberland, Bart.

Lady Penelope Compton

John Russell, Esq; town clerk of Basingstoke, Hants.

John Secker, Esq; nephew of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The eldest son of alderman Harley.

Captain Farakerley, formerly page to queen Caroline.

Edward Leech, of Salford, in Lancashire, Esq;

Hugh Gough, Esq; a justice of peace for Radnorshire.

Paul Meyer, Esq; Major of a battalion of Yorkshire militia: a veteran officer.

Hon. Mrs. Hammond, sister of the late great Sir Robert Walpole, aged 76.

William Cunningham, of Brandallock, in North Britain, Esq;

Mary Toft, the famous rabbit woman, of Godalmin, in Surry.

Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq; clerk of the privy seal.

Sir Archibald Stewart, of Castle-Milk in North Britain, Bart.

Benjamin Hubert, of Breamore, in Wilts, Esq;

Mrs. Shropshire, wife of Mr. Shropshire, sen. bookseller in New Bond street.

Mrs. Prudence Aris, relict of the late Mr. Aris, an eminent printer at Birmingham.

General la Fausille, colonel of the 66th regiment on board the *Marlborough*, two days before she foundered. (See before p. 49.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Brown was presented to the chancellorship of Sarum.—Mr. Knight, to the vicarage of Hebbertstone, Bucks.—Mr. Headley, to the rectory of Balaugh, and Barton cum Irstead, in Norfolk.—Mr. Thomson, to the living of Faxley, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Madlinsbury in Warwickshire.—Mr. Nicholas, to the vicarage of Gatcombe, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Harris, to the rectory of Kanarch, in Carmarthenshire.—Mr. Sealey, to the rectory of Northfleet, in Kent.—

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. Mr. Adams, to hold the rectory of Allington, with the vicarage of Black Oughton, in Devonshire.—To enable Mr. Cox, to hold the rectory of Silshoe, with the rectory of Blunham, in Bedfordshire.—To enable Mr. Myddleton, to hold the vicarage of Treby, with that of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.—To enable Mr. Sparrow, to hold the rectory of Worth, with the rectory of Walcot, in Somersetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

ST. James's, Dec. 29. This day the three following lords lieutenants took the oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, viz,

West-riding of York, and city of York, and county of the same, Francis earl of Huntingdon. Middlesex, Hugh earl of Northumberland. Suffolk, Charles earl of Egremont.

St. James's, Jan. 1. Lord Crayford, and James Harris, Esq; are appointed lords of the admiralty.

War-Office, Jan. 1. Christopher D'Ogley, Esq; is appointed deputy secretary at war.

Whitehall, Jan. 4. The king has been pleased to grant unto Henry Osborne, Esq; the office or offices of vice admiral of Great-Britain, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and also of lieutenant of the navies and seas of the said kingdom, void by the death of George lord Anson.—Unto sir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath, the office or offices of rear admiral of Great-Britain, and of the admiralty thereof, and of rear admiral of the navies and seas of the said kingdom, in the room of sir William Rowley, knight of the Bath, appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet.—Unto James Riving, Esq; the office of one of the clerks of his majesty's signet, in the room of Charles Delataye, Esq; deceased.

St. James's, Jan. 10. This day the right Hon. Humphry Morrice, Esq; comptroller of his majesty's household, and sir John Philipps, Bart. were, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took their respective places at the board accordingly.

St. James's, Jan. 10. This day his grace Evelyn duke of Kingston, lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham and county of the same, took the oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

Whitehall, Jan. 18. The king has been pleased to grant unto Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, in the county of Cardigan, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

St. James's, Jan. 21. This day the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, Esq; lieutenant of the county of Cardigan, took the oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

St. James's, Jan. 23. The king has been pleased to grant unto Jarrit Smith, of the city of Bristol in the county of Somerset, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

From the rest of the Paper.

Thomas Anguish, Esq; is appointed accountant-general, in the court of chancery.—Godney Clarke, Esq; surveyor general of the customs, in the Leeward islands.—Thomas Paekhill, Esq; a master in chancery.—Dr. Warren, physician in ordinary to his majesty.—Lord Adam Gordon, colonel of the 25th, regiment of foot.—Staff-officers of the gar-

risson at Minorca from half pay, viz. Secretary to the Governor, Charles Lachme, Esq;—Captain of the ports, Robert Frampton, Esq;—Lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Philip, Mordaunt Cachero, Esq;—Mr. Thomas Griffin was elected professor of music in Gresham college.

ALTERATIONS in the LIST of PARLIAMENT

Culne, Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice. Fifeshire, Hon. James Wemyss, in the room of general Sinclair deceased.

Launceston, Humphry Morrice, Esq; re-elected on Promotion.

Oxfordshire, Lord Charles Spencer, re-elected on promotion.

Yarmouth, Isle Wight, Jeremiah Dylon Esq;

B-N-KS—PTS.

RICHARD Dotton, of Rumford, wine merchant. Godfrey Holm, of Queen street, St. James's, taylor.

John Rice, of Finchley, broker. Thomas Moxam, sen. Thomas Moxam, jun. timber merchants, and William Moxam, ironmonger, and partners in trade, of Bromyard in Herefordshire.

John Waskins, of Clifton in Gloucestershire, stable-keeper.

Thomas Dodd, of Critch in Derbyshire, Potter. William Bailey, of Ironmonger lane, dealer in coal. Daniel Watson, of Ticehurst in Sussex, timber-merchant.

Betty de Solas, of Southwark, Mercer.

John Lee, of St. Margaret Westminster, mariner.

Henry Tandy, of Birmingham, frying-pan-maker.

Stephen Stringer, of Ilminster, upholster.

Thomas Moor, of Furligh in Essex, dealer.

William Hooper, of King's street, weaver.

Thomas Sharman, of Corham, in the county of Southampton, Cordwainer.

Nicolaus Tiedemann, Jacob Paulson, and Christian Raymen, of Dogwell-cour White Fryars, sugar-bakers.

Thomas Parker, of Jewin street, printer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ALTHOUGH by the preliminaries the French are to evacuate the Prussian territories upon the Rhine, yet as it is not thereby determined, whether the Austrians or the Prussians shall thereupon take possession of them, large bodies both of Austrian and Prussian troops have marched into the neighbourhood, which would presently bring the war into that country, if it should be evacuated by the French, they are therefore, it seems, by the consent of all parties, to hold possession till this dispute be some way adjusted. In the mean time the French are exacting with great rigour the arrears of the contributions, and carrying several of the principal inhabitants to Strasbourg, as hostages for what cannot be paid in ready money, which in the whole must amount to a large sum, as they demanded from the district of Crevell alone 175,000 crowns, and have carried off Messrs Vander Leyen, two brothers, as hostages for the payment of it.

On the other hand, the king of Prussia continues

continues to raise heavy contributions in many of those parts of Germany, and threatens to do so in all, that have sent their quota of troops to what is called the army of the empire, but at the same time offers a neutrality to every prince and state that will agree to withdraw their troops from that army, and to protect them against any resentment they may thereby be exposed to; but he refuses to enter into any treaty for a cessation of hostilities during the winter within the empire, with the prince of Stolberg, the present general of that army; because says he, I am not at war with the empire, nor can I acknowledge you as general of the empire.

Hague, December 30. General Yorke, by order of his majesty the king of Great Britain, has acquainted the several ministers of the German courts residing here, that their Britannic and most Christian majesties had agreed to propose to the diet, and to all the German courts, to enter into a neutrality, in order to facilitate the restoring of peace throughout the empire. At the same time his excellency dispatched expresses to Ratisbon and Berlin, to communicate these commands from the king his master to the ministers residing there. Their high mightinesses and the duke of Brunswick have likewise been acquainted therewith.

If this be true, it ought in some measure to alleviate the complaints of the Prussians, of which we had lately the following account from Berlin, December 14. People here exclaim against the thirteenth article of the preliminaries of Fontainebleau, as well for what relates to the evacuation of the provinces belonging to the king on the lower Rhine, which is therein stipulated in very vague terms, as for our being refused the succours which we had a right to expect in virtue of the treaty of 1756.

Moscow, November 30. The sect of Kalkobniks has been long known in Russia; they hold the same doctrine with the Greeks, and differ from them in nothing but external practices, the most remarkable of which is, to make the sign of the cross with two fingers only. This innovation has excited against them the rest of the Greek priests, who have always persecuted these sectaries: but persecution, as is usual, has only served to increase their number, and rivet them in their principles. The Kalkobniks have chosen to leave their country, rather, than consent to make the sign of the cross with the whole hand; and a great part of them are gone to seek an asylum in Poland. It is said that the most considerable amongst them have made some application towards returning to Russia: To this end they demand a grant of a certain tract of land, which they will clear and cultivate, and a capitulation that may secure their future tranquillity. This proposal has been laid before the Empress, who has con-

sulted with the senate about it; but the result is not yet made publick.

But we have since heard that it is like to be agreed to, upon condition of their paying an extraordinary tax.

Moscow, December 16. Some peasants have presented a petition to the empress, complaining of the insufferable distress which they suffer under the ecclesiastics, to whom they are slaves; and praying that her imperial majesty would assign them other masters. The empress has referred their petition to the Senate.

Paris, Jan. 3. By an ordinance bearing date the 10th of December, the king reduces his infantry to

	Men.
19 Regiments of four battal. each;	42256
39 Regiments of two battal.	43308
7 Regiments of one battal.	3892

In all 89516

Each battalion consisting of nine companies, viz. one of grenadiers, of 52 men; and eight of fusiliers, of 63 Men each.

Of these regiments; twenty-three, viz. seventeen of two battalions, and six of one battalion, will be allotted to the service of our colonies; in all 22240 men.

The same ordinance contains several new regulations for the cloathing and pay of the troops; the time of their service, and the recompenses of the private men. It moreover suppresses some employments, and creates others. In short it gives quite a new face to our infantry.

BILLS of Mortality, from Dec. 28, to Jan. 25.

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.
Males 5719	Males 1219
Females 545	Females 1191

Whereof have died,	
Under 1 Year	64
Between 1 and 5	250
5 and 10 —	126
10 and 20 —	95
20 and 30 —	121
30 and 40 —	139
40 and 50 —	274
50 and 60 —	174
60 and 70 —	154
70 and 80 —	153
80 and 90 —	59
90 and 100 —	9
100 and upwards	2
	2410

Wheaten Peck Loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6oz. ss. 11d.

COURSE

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1763.

Amsterdam 35 2 2 1/2 U.S.
 Ditto at Sight, 34 10
 Rotterdam, 35 3 1/2 U.S.
 Antwerp, No price.
 Hamburg, 34.
 Paris, 1 Day's Date, 31 5-8ths.
 Ditto a U.S. 31 3-8ths.
 Bourdeaux, Dit. 31 1-4th.
 Cadix, 39.
 Madrid, 40.
 Bilbao, 40.
 Leghorn, 50 1-half.
 Genoa, 49 1-half.
 Venice, 52.
 Lisbon, 52-64.
 Porto 51. 5d. 3-8ths.
 Dublin, 8 1-4th.

Description of the Model of the Prince of Wales, that was presented to His Majesty, designed and executed by Mr. Joachim Smith, of Kingstreet, Bloomsbury.

THIS curious resemblance of the Prince is a whole length, naked, about four inches long, intirely round, lying on a couch of crimson velvet, in the manner of an infant undrest; his left leg is drawn up, and his right stretched out; his right arm he holds upwards, his left lies down by his side, in which he holds his shirt, which is supposed to be slipped off from his right arm, and lies carelessly under him. The covering is a large bell-glass, about 18 inches high, from the top of which, in the inside, hangs a ring by a small gold cord, in which is perched a dove, with an olive branch in its mouth, as an emblem of peace, and the prince seems to be looking up at it. This amazing piece of art is done with a composition of wax, in natural colours, without being painted, but blended, and incorporated in such manner, as to diffuse the various tints and softness of nature. The frame of the couch is silver gilded, wrought in a very elegant manner; at the back part of the head of the couch is the Prince's name and time of his birth engraved, round which is a garland of laurels. The couch stands on a black plinth; the stand for the bottom of all is a very rich piece of plate, with four feet, ornamented with shells and foliage gilt; from the couch on each side, the mantle which lays under the prince falls into drapery, which is lined with white satin, and fringed with gold. And on the top of the bell-glass is the prince of Wales's coronet.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE for January, 1763.

DIVINITY, SERMON.

MR. Taylor's Essay on the Revelation of St. John, pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.
 Mr. Hardy's Letter to a Parsonage, pr. 1s. 6d. Hinxman.
 Mr. Savage's Charity Sermon, pr. 6d. Rockland.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mess. Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens. Doddsley.
 Mr. Worsley Montagu's Observations on a supposed ancient Bust at Turin, pr. 1s. Beck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Riccioli Nouveau. Wilson.
 A Military Treatise on the discipline of Marines. By Lieut. M'Intyre, pr. 5s. Davies.

Lord Walsley's Answer to Bolingbroke, pr. 6d. Whiston.

Thoughts on Trade in general, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.

Christian Prudence, pr. 6d. Field.

Observations on Rousseau's new System of Education, pr. 6d. Nicoll.

The Lying Intelligencer, No. I. pr. 1d. Nicoll.

A Pastoral Cordial, pr. 1s. 6d. Hinxman.

Dobson's Chronological Annals of the War, pr. 4s. in boards. Rivington.

POETICAL.

The Poetical Miscellany, pr. 3s. Becket.

The late Administration Epitomized, pr. 6d. Bathoe.

The Prophecy of Famine. A Scots Pastoral. By Mr. Churchill, pr. 2s. 6d. Kearsley.

Telemachus. A Masque, by Mr. Graham, pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.

The Blossoms of Helicon. By Mr. Woty. Rodondo, or the State Jugglers. Canto I. pr. 1s. Nicoll.

The Magdalens. An Elgy, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

ENTERTAINING.

Letters from Sophia to Myra, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

The School for Wives, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

John English's Travels through Scotland, pr. 1s. 6d. Morgan.

The Loves of Carmi and Iphis, pr. 1s. 6d. Field.

Peregrinations of Grant, pr. 1s. Borett.

History of Miss Harriot Watson, 2. vol. pr. 5s. Lowndes.

Almira, 2 vol. pr. 5s. Owen.

The Humourist, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

Memoirs of the Chev. Pierpoint, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Doddsley.

In our next will be inserted an Account of the Trial of Counsellor Molloy, and his Wife, with many ingenious Pieces from our Prosaical, Poetical, and Mathematical Correspondents, which are omitted this Month, for want of Room.